Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 90 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1919. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1919			
18th April	Norman ..	7596	Govt. Transport proceeds direct in to Port Said to Southampton
15th "	Nagova ..	6854	
23rd "	Alsatt ..	8094	Extravia Karachi
29th "	Karmala ..	8383	
17th "	Takada† ..	6049	B. I Co's. sailing
28th "	Manora ..	7875	B. I. Co's. sailing
3rd May	Nankin ..	8552	
4th "	Mirzaca† ..	8193	B. I. Co's. sailing
10th "	Margha ..	8258	
17th "	Delta ..	8059	

*Does not call Marseilles.

Passages have already been allotted in all the above mentioned steamers with the exception of the "Delta" sailing on the 17th May. All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of priority certificates.

There are a few third class passages available for women and children in fourteen and sixteen-berthed cabins and a limited number of third class hammock passages for men in the "Manora." Fare to London Rs. 450.

It is anticipated that passages will not be available for "C" grade priority certificate holders before June.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

RETURN TICKETS available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
24th April ..	Dilwara ..	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
17th April ..	Lightning ..	Persian Gulf extra.
14th " ..	Dumra ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
18th " ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct
2 st " ..	Linga ..	Karachi and Kathiawar Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Nagano Maru	H. Yamamoto	3811	18th April	25th April
Zosan Maru	T. Yamamoto	3856	19th April	29th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kofuku Maru	K. Wakatake...	8th April	17th April	Japan
Siam Maru	T. Watanabe...	13th April	18th April	"
Mitsuki Maru	Nakemura ...	3rd May	14th May	"

For freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches.—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED

NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK

UTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
UBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,01,00,550/-
AID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 70,04,448/12

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000, at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000, at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum of daily balances of Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI.
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... $1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND..... $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

TIRE-DOH.

TIRE-DOH—Repairs tire and tube punctures quickly and permanently without vulcanizing; also repairs all and every kind of Rubber goods. Complete outfit Rs. 3. SPEEDEE, a washing compound for clothes, walls carpets, tiles etc. removes paint, ink and oil stains. Rs. 2 per tin 27 oz. Apply to:

SUNDERRAO MORESHWAR & CO.,
Girgaum.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT (VI OF 1882.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:—Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31 December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.	1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs.	36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs.	25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,70,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	28,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	22,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI.
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEH

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS CONTRACTORS, FURNITURE MAKERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 680 TONS TEAK SQUARES.

On THURSDAY the 17th and FRIDAY, the 18th instant, both days at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Sewree Bunder, by order of Jani Vithal Ambaram and Co., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers.

On account and at the risk of Mr. R. N. Savalkar.

280 Messrs. Wallace and Co's Bangkok and Rangoon Indian First Class Teak squares marked Cross Star and Crown Star R. tons 199—47-9-11.

113 Messrs. Wallace and Co.'s Rangoon and Moulmein Second Class Teak squares marked W.R.D. and W.D.M. tons 79—2-1-2.

938 Seth Miya Ahmed Osman's Moulmein Teak squares tons 396—47-3-11½ consisting of.

240 squares about 91 tons marked S. S.
99 squares about 66 tons marked C M
270 squares about 147 tons marked M.M.C.
218 squares about 51 tons marked A.M.R.
111 squares about 42 tons marked V.R.S.

On account and at the risk of the Bombay Furniture Mart.

8 Teak squares marked crown star R. about 4½ tons.

AUCTION SALE OF 210 BAGS AMERICAN IRON HEXAGONAL NUTS 25 DOZENS SQUARE COAL SHOVELS AND 23 CASES RAILROAD BEATERS.

On TUESDAY the 22nd instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. H. Madden & Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting indentors and purchasers.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. H. J. Thanawalla of Nagdevi Street.
Ex. S.S. "Mitsuki and Benten Maru".

F co M.H.M.—100 bags each 1 cwt. guaranteed American Iron Hexagonal nuts 5/8 inch.

F co M.H.M.—50 bags each 1 cwt. guaranteed Hexagonal nuts 3/4 inch.

F co M.H.M.—30 bags each 1 cwt. guaranteed Hexagonal nuts 7/8 inch.

F co M.H.M.—30 bags each 1 cwt. guaranteed Hexagonal nuts 1 inch.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. H. F. Motiwalla of Nagdevi Street.
Ex. S.S. "Kosoku Maru."

F co M.H.M.—25 dozens square coal shovels No. 4.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Sukla Desai & Co., Nagdevi Street.
Ex. S.S. "Tozan Maru."

F co M.H.M.—23 cases Railroad Beaters weighing 6 and 7 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 31 CASES JAPANESE CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd inst. at 2-15 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. H. Madden & Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting indentors and purchasers.

On account at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Karim & Sons of Bangalore.
Ex. S.S. "Tenshin Maru."

M H 24 M co—6481/82-2 cases 984 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1 3/8 inch.

M H 24 M co.—5473/74-2 cases 1163 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1¼ inch.

M H 24 M co.—6489/90-2 cases 904 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1¼ inch.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Ebrahimji A. Rajkotwalla & Co. of Bhendi Bazaar.
Ex. S.S. "Tenshin Maru."

6463/66 and 6486—5 cases 2299 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1¼ inch.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Esmailji Currimbhoy & Sons of Bhendi Bazaar.
Ex. S.S. "Tenshin Maru."

M H 24 M co—6463-1 case 450 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1¼ inch.

M H 24 M co—6484/85-2 cases 984 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1¼ inch.

M H 24 M co—6491-1 case 454 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1 5/8 inch.

M H 24 M co—6497-1 case 453 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1¼ inch.

M H 24 M co—6487-1 case 496 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1½ inch.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. B. P. Daves & Co. of Tamarind Lane.
Ex. S.S. "Teshin Maru."

M H 24 M co—6483 and 6488-2 cases 988 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1 3/8 inch.

M H 24 M co—6469/70-2 cases 900 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1½ inch.

M H 24 M co—6492/94-3 cases 1353 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1 5/8 inch.

M H 24 M co—6478/80-3 cases 1757 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1½ inch.

M H 24 M co—6499/6502-4 cases 1803 ft. Japanese carriage Rubber Tyres size 1½ inch.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 BALES DOBY GINS OF THE MORARJI MILLS.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Sha Harilal Lalchand and on account and at the risk H. J. Santob, Esq.

7 Bales Doby Gins of the Morarji Mills No. 5.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th April, 1919.

MODY & CO,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF APRIL, 1919, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Auction sale of Household teak and blackwood artistic new design dining room drawing room and bedroom furniture, platedware, glassware dinner set, crockery, brass ornaments Chubb's safe box, gramaphone etc., etc.

Messrs. MODY & Co. Auctioneers will on SUNDAY, the 20th day of April; 1919 at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by public auction at Bandra Palli Hill No. 30. Very rich household new design strong made to order furniture by well known makers Messrs. John Roberts Deoji Canji and others, comprising of dining table, dining chairs crockery-stand, dumbwaiter sideboard, folding screens, drawing room large carpet, very rich tapestry lined drawing room ante, door bead chicks, winow curtains with poles blackwood carved t ables with brass ornaments, jost fan ceiling hanging fan show case brass and marble wall plates, cane sofas and chairs English cushion chairs, flower vases, revolving bookstand with books piano stool Lady's writing table hall floor lamps, chubbs safe Box, low chairs, easy chairs, china jars, wall clock mirror door almirahs

Iron single cots with mattresses clothes and gown presses, clothes basket white painted teapoys and chairs, medicine cupboard, towel porse, dressing tables dressing chest of drawers hanging lamp gindy with shand, carpets rugs door mats, card table "Singer" foot sewing machine bookcase, washing table with toilet sets towel horse, bath tub hatstand, water filter, meatsafes cookroom tables aluminium pots, fowls with cage ice box gramaphone with records, platedware, crockery glassware dinner set, etc. etc.

Property of Gilbert M. Ross Esquire, Manager General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th April, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 350 TONS. TEAK SQUARES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Auction on WEDNESDAY, TOMORROW, the 16th day of April, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sharp, at Siwri Pond by order of Shriram Ramniranjan, Esq., arrived per s.s. "Dover" and "Hellas."

About 50 tons second class Bangkok Teak squares.

About 300 Tons Indian first class Bangkok Teak Squares length 15 to 40 feet of new cut.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th April, 1919.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD, GOLD AND SILVER SILK, EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES"

Our Prices are the "Cheapest.

AHMED E. ESAALI.

EMPIRE BUILDIDG, HORNBY ROAD

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No 16. Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF HOOPS AND TARES OF 2748 FULL PRESSED COTTON BALES.

Under instructions from the Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Mr. Jivraj Tokersey, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the said mill premises at Mazagon Darcokhana, the following:—

Hoops and Tares of 2748 full pressed cotton bales.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF DIFFERENT SORTS OF COTTON AND YARN WASTES

Under instructions from the Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. Gangadas Shivlal and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 15th day of April, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the said mill premises at Mazagon Darcokhana the following:—

A large quantity of different sorts of cotton and yarn wastes such as coloured stripping, coloured fly, coloured dropping, coloured tailcut, ring soft waste, doubling waste dirty, reeling dirty sweeping, unsized balls, unsized coloured short, sized coloured balls, sized hard long and old spindle banding.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME ARTISTIC FURNITURE, RICH GLASSWARE CROCKERYWARE, WEARING APPARELS, ETC., THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE MR. R. LEWIS.

Under instructions from C. H. B. Mitchell, Esq., the acting Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. R. Lewis, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 26th April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Florence House at Apollo Bunder, handsome artistic furniture consisting of dining table dining chair, dinner waggon, dumb-waiters, mirror door almiras, dressing chest of drawers, iron beds, folding screens rocking chairs, cane sofa, and chairs, long arm easy chairs, music stool, mahoganized teapoys, round, square and octagon tables, brass bowls, and ornaments, surma bases, wall ornaments, glass door cupboard, teakwood, partition screens, carved blackwood figures, wall brackets, pictures in frames, hatstand, head hicks, glassware, crockeryware and wearing apparel, etc.

The property of the late Mr. R. Lewis.

Property will be on view 4 ays before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 52 DRUMS of AMERICAN BLEACHING POWDER.

Under instructions from the office, concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of April, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Godown of Messrs. Allen Bros. and Co., Ltd., at the ground floor of Dadi Seth House, in Cowasji Patel Street, opposite the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Fort.

52, drums containing 10 tons. of American Bleaching Powder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th April, 1919.

COAL! COAL!!

LARGE stock of all sorts of 1st and 2nd class COAL, available at cheap rate for ready and forward delivery. For quotations and other particulars, write to Post Box 883, CALCUTTA

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

PREPARES candidates for L. C. C. and Auditors' Exams; under efficient care by Principals A. J. MUKATI, F.I.A.A., and M. I. Patel, B. Com., classes held morning and evening. Enrolment daily. Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road.

138103

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rates:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. ..... Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

BUILDINGS—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

A Very large stock of Calcium Carbide just received. Wholesale and retail, enquiries solicited. The PETROL SUPPLYING CO., Lamington Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Telegrams: Sedulous. Telephone 3010. 1809

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

PETROL ECONOMISER (Automatic action.) Guaranteed to save 10 per cent. to 40 per cent. petrol consumption. Easily fitted and lasts a lifetime. Proves itself in first 10 miles and pays for itself in a few weeks. Agents required throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on liberal terms. Full particulars on application to THE NEW MOTOR SPECIALITY CO. LTD., Post Box 171, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LOST,

LOST—BULL TERRIER PUP, near Kennedy Bridge, Sunday morning; 4 month's old, colour white, right eye blue. Finder will be rewarded. Apply to Box No. 561A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

CAPITALISTS—Have an interest in a Railway in India. For further particulars apply to Mr. A. MONIZ, Broker and Estate Agent, 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1888

SITUATIONS VACCANT.

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES of Italian, French, Japanese and other Business Houses opening Business in Bombay will find of great assistance to engage services of one knowing Indian markets well in all branches. Apply Box No. 568, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2203

WANTED.—An experienced Hindoo CLERK, possessing knowledge of accounts and commercial correspondence. He must be able to do the daily office routine work. Pay according to qualifications. Apply in person to. The PIONEER MEDICAL SUPPLY CO., Princess Street, Bombay No. 2. 2182

WANTED.—An influential REPRESENTATIVE for Sarker Bro'. Barora Colliery and the Provincial Insurance Co., Ld., of Calcutta for the Bombay Presidency on handsome Commission and allowance. None need apply who have no experience in Coal and Insurance business. Security required in cash or G. P. Notes for Rs. 5,000. Apply to MANAGING AGENTS, Provincial Insurance Co., Ld., 98/4, Clive Street, Calcutta. 2200

WANTED.—(1) A LADY DOCTOR, on Rs. 250 p.m. free furnished quarters, must be well up in Surgical work; (2) Four FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, on Rs. 50 p.m. rising to Rs. 70 by annual increments of Rs. 10; (3) Three FEMALE COMPOUNDERS on Rs. 20 p.m. rising to Rs. 30 by annual increments of Rs. 5; (4) Joining expenses not allowed. Apply sharp stating age, nationality, qualifications, etc., to Box No. 562 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2181

WANTED—for the D. J. Sind College, Karachi, a PROFESSOR of CHEMISTRY, on a salary of Rs. 250—25/2—400, with Provident Fund benefits. Those who hold the M.Sc. or a corresponding degree in Chemistry and have worked at the Institute of Science, Bangalore, or similar institution will be preferred. Applications, with copies of certificates, will be received by the undersigned on or before the 30th April, S. C. SHAHANI, Acting Secretary, D. J. Sind College Board, Karachi. 2067

WANTED—MEDICAL MEN. Graduates of Bombay University and members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, to serve as Temporary Assistant Surgeons and candidates qualified from Medical Schools to serve as temporary Sub Assistant Surgeons. They will be employed as Touring Medical Officers in the Districts. Those employed as Temporary Assistant Surgeons will be given consolidated pay of Rs. 175 per mensem and those entertained as temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be given pay Rs. 77-8, plus Rs. 25 special allowance. Both Assistant and Sub Assistant Surgeons will receive travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations. They must be registered under the Bombay Medical Act. Applications with testimonials should be submitted to the PERSONAL ASSISTANT to THE SURGEON-GENERAL with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 2165

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for Mill Write to CHIMANLAL KALIANDAS and CO., 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 2145

WANTED—An experienced WASTE CLERK for R. B. Motilal Poona Mills. Apply at the office of R. D. SETHNA, Esqr., Receiver 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 2204

TO TERRITORIALS.—Chemist's Assistant Wanted by Bombay Firm. Man with English qualifications preferred. Apply Box No. 563 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2183

WANTED.—An experienced LADY DOCTOR (L.M.&S. or M.B.B.S.), for the Palanpur Maternity Female Hospital. Apply with testimonials stating salary, to Messrs. SUROJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO., 227, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 1893

WANTED.—A CLERK on the non pensionable establishment of the office of the Superintending Engineer, Central Division. None but qualified and experienced men need apply with copies of certificates stating salary expected, to the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER C. C., Poona. 2167

WANTED.—PRIVATE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Class for Civil duty in German East Africa. Those willing to accept appointments should apply to the undersigned for terms, etc., giving the date of their birth and the year in which they qualified themselves as Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Apply PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 2164

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MR. MOHOMMAD MUSTAHSAN KHAN BUNGUSH, Supdt. of H. E. H. The Nizam's Central Jail, Hyderabad, Deccan, who has lately been pensioned has arrived in Bombay and is desirous to serve as Manager of any Mill, Factory or Firm, or Supdt. of P. Press, Industrial School, Garden or to Supervise any of the buildings under construction or Agent for buying or selling articles, if he is offered suitable pay. His age about 37 years. He knows English and Urdu well, also accounts, served in Jail Department for about 17 years where he had been managing silk, waste-silk, various sorts of departments connected with cotton cloths weaving, tailoring, durrie, carpet, carpentry, tent and shoe-making and dyeing factories as well as gardening, building works, etc. He has experience of the work done in these lines. He is also well up in selling of manufactured goods and purchasing of raw materials. He understands keeping of accounts and managing the office. He has also served for 2 years as Police Superintendent and 2 years as Press Superintendent. He holds several testimonials and copies of remarks including several references by Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Director-General of Police and Jails on his inspections from time to time, under whom he has served for many years as Jailor and Superintendent. Honesty, energy, hard-working, good management of the office, systematical keeping of the accounts, general administration of the Jail and industrial experience in general have very strongly been certified. Besides this officer many other European and Indian high officials of H. E. H. The Nizam's and British Governments speak in highest terms as to his qualifications. Correspondence is awaited from any one requiring his services for in or outland. Apply Box No. 533, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2057

WANTED.

REQUIRED—A Gentleman to go to England in charge of two boys 18 and 15, 1st class passage and remuneration. Apply Box No. 545, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 2102

WANTED—A FINANCING PARTNER to invest Rs. 30,000 in a well-going concern. Apply Box No. 564, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2186

WANTED.—Second hand No. 7 Blick TYPEWRITER with Case, Lecturers magic slantern for mission work, DEMYNUS 1, Main Street,—Poona. 2199

FOR SALE.

PURE HIMALAYAN HONEY, As. 14 per lb. packing postage extra. ALL WOOL TIBETAN BLANKETS, white, Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 from L. R. SHAH & BROS., Almora. 1922

ON VIEW—Sir Basil Scott's valuable Furniture, Piano, Glass and Crockeryware, etc., at Monte Rosa, Dadiseth Hill, Cumbala Hill. 2205

FOR SALE—Complete ELECTRIC BELL outfits Rs. 10. EASTERN ELECTRIC and TRADING CO. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, P. O. Box 459. Telegrams:—EASLEKTRIK. 1993

D. GESTETNER'S DUPLICATOR is the modern machine for the modern office. From 100 copies and above from one stencilled original. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART. Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—B 1

DRAUGHTSMEN, who desire permanent prints of all their work should use FERRO-PRUSSIATE or FERRO-GALLIC PAPERS and LINEN. To be had from THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—A 1

TO BE LET.

TO LET—The "ROSARY" at Mahableshwar. Apply Mr. S. MULLA, c/o. Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 2130

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 18th, 19th and 21st instant, being Public Holiday the EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 2155

NOTICE.

OPENING OF A NEW AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL AT MATHERAN.

THE HOPE HALL HOTEL will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 16th April, 1919. For particulars please apply sharp to Mr. LOBO, Matheran. 2164

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6.0
Second insertion	Rs. 3.8
Third insertion	Rs. 3.0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2.8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2.0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6.0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST.

OFFICE or this office and the Apollo Street Post Office the following Government Currency Notes of the value of Rs. 1,030.
10 Notes of Rs. 100 each and 3 of Rs. 10 each. Finder will be rewarded on returning the same to the Shipping Master, Bombay
J. E. P. CURRY,
Shipping Master.
Government Shipping Office,
Bombay, 14th April, 1919. 2185

THE ELPHINSTONE MILLS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the sale of ready stock of all kinds of wastes lying at the above mills. Offers will be taken at the registered office of the Company 375, Hornby Road, till 21st instant with Rs. 200 deposit. Tender form can be obtained at the mills an applying to the SECRETARY. All the wastes are ready for inspection at the mills at any time during the day. 2196

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Rs. 25 (Rupees twenty-five) per share on 6,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 250 each and Rs. 6/4/- per share on 9,600 Preference Shares of Rs. 125 each, both free of Income Tax, as recommended by the Directors be declared and paid at the Company's Registered Office on and after MONDAY, the 28th April 1919, between 1 and 4 p.m. to the shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's Register this day on production of their share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. COOPER,
Secretary.
Bombay, 14th April, 1919. 2212

WANTED URGENTLY GRASS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of baled grass or Karbi up to one crore pounds for use in the Kathiawar Agency. No tenders for grass will be considered from the Government restricted area. Tenders to be made to the undersigned before the 15th April, 1919.

W. M. P. WOOD, Lt.-Col.,
Special Famine Officer,
Kathiawar.
Rajkot, 26-3-1919. 1823

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. AND WVG. CO., LTD.

COTTON AND YARN WASTE FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for the sale of ready stock of Cotton and Yarn Waste of all description of the above Mills. A deposit of Rs. 200 will be taken with each tender. The Company does not bind itself to accept or reject any highest or lowest bidder.
Tender forms can be had from our Mills on payment of 8 annas per copy and tenders will be received up to 16th instant at our Mill premises, Sopari Bag Road, Parel.
Bombay, 10th April, 1919. 2115

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Court, Girgaum, Bombay, estimate to cost Rs. 1,11,000.
2. The contract documents as per undermentioned can be seen during office hours viz., 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., at the office of the undersigned upto 17th April 1919, after which no tender form will be issued. Information regarding contract and blank forms of tender and schedule of quantities may be obtained at the above time and place on payment of Rs. 3 per copy.
1. Drawings of the work.
2. Specifications of the work.
3. Schedule of quantities of the various descriptions of the work.
4. Conditions of contract.
3. Tenders which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Court, Girgaon, Bombay," will be received by the undersigned upto 24th April 1919, at 3 p.m., and will be opened on the same day. A sum of Rs 1,500 in G. P. Notes as earnest money is to accompany the tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his tender has been accepted, the contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements; otherwise it will be returned.
4. The acceptance of the tender will rest with the Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads Branch, P. W. D.
5. No alteration in the form of tender or in quantities of the schedule and no additions in the shape of special stipulations shall be made without the consent of the undersigned and if this be done without authority, the tender may be rejected
6. The Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings reserves the right to reject all tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or rejection of any tender.

(Sd.) S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA,
Executive Engineer,
Architectural District.
Public Works Building,
Bombay, 4th April, 1919. 2012

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Airy FLATS at Altamount Road, plot No. 6, with complete electric and sanitary fittings. Rents 225 to 300 per month. Apply JEHANGIR M. BILLIMORIA, Jehangier Mansion, Hughes Road, Chowpaty. 1875

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Fazulbhoy Mills, Limited, will be held at No. 137, Esplanade Road, Bombay, the registered office of the Company on TUESDAY the 22nd day of April, 1919, at 2-30 o'clock in the afternoon when the sub-joined resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That in Article 118 the word "March" be substituted for the word "December."

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May, 1919, at the same time and place, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, confirming such resolution as a special resolution accordingly.

Dated the 14th day of April, 1919.
By Order of the Board.
For the Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd.
HABIB CURRIMBHOY,
Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents. 2152

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Crescent Mills Company, Limited, will be held at No. 137, Esplanade Road, Bombay, the registered office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1919, at 2.35 o'clock in the afternoon when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That in Article 122 the word "March" be substituted for the word "December."

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting, and such meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May, 1919, at the same time and place, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, confirming such resolution as a special resolution accordingly.

Dated the 14th day of April, 1919.
By Order of the Board,
For the Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd.
HABIB CURRIMBHOY,
Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents. 2153

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Pearl Mills Limited will be held at No. 137, Esplanade Road, Bombay, the registered office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1919, at 2-40 o'clock in the afternoon when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That in Article 118 the word "March" be substituted for the word "December."

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting, and such meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May, 1919, at the same time and place, for the purpose of considering, and if though fit, confirming such resolution as a special resolution accordingly.

Dated the 14th day of April, 1919.
By Order of the Board.
For the Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.
HABIB CURRIMBHOY,
Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents. 2154

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

OWING to the anticipated rush of passengers for Matheran during the Easter Holidays, it is probable that the trains leaving Neral at 10-10 and 16-30 hours will be overcrowded, and the public are therefore recommended to make use of the G. I. P. evening trains leaving Bombay at 22 o'clock or 23-10 hours and thus take advantage of the early morning train leaving Neral at 4/30 for Matheran.
The accommodation by all trains on the Matheran Steam Tramway is limited and luggage cannot be guaranteed to be carried on the same train by which passengers themselves travel. Heavy luggage should therefore be booked in advance, provided a ticket is purchased, and if no ticket is purchased in advance, it may be consigned as parcels.
Passengers are allowed to carry only one small package with them over the Matheran Steam Tramway.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Ry.
Bombay, 14th April, 1919. 2211

NOTICE.

AS we have dispensed with the services of Mr. R. V. Sundaram Aiyer, who was representing our Bombay Office the public are informed that no business should be transacted in our name through him.

CHARI & RAM. 2175

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 30 per month rising to Rs. 40 per month on approved service with an allowance of Rs. 6 per month; the post is permanent. Apply with testimonials stating age, qualifications and experience to the undersigned on or before the 30th April, 1919. Those who know Canarese need only apply.

T. M. KAZI,
Chief Officer.
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 7th April, 1919. 2180

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO SATYAGRAHA VOLUNTEERS.

THOSE, who have enlisted themselves as Satyagraha Volunteers, are required to be present on the Esplanade Maidan, opposite the Municipal Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 7 a.m. (S. T.).
Those desirous of joining Satyagraha Volunteer Corps may send their applications to the undersigned, and be present at the above place.

UMAR SOBANI,
D. D. SATHAYE,
S. G. BANKER,
Joint Hon. Secretaries,
Satyagraha Sabha.
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 14th April, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SIAM MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th April, 1919.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL HUSSEIN DAUDBHAI, KAYUMBHAI DAWOODBHAI, SUKANBAI, RUKHANBAI (since deceased) and SUGRABAI, daughters of Dawoodbhai Jafferji, SALEBHAI DAWOODBHAI, the last two minors by their brother and guardian the said Abdul Hussein Dawoodbhai and Fatmabai, daughter of Sulemanji Jafferji have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property and that by a consent decree passed on the 12th day of April 1919, in the High Court Suit No. 647 of 1918 wherein the said Kayum Dawoodbhai is the plaintiff and the said Abdul Hussein Dawoodbhai and others are the defendants. It is ordered inter alia that the property mentioned in the schedule hereto is to be sold to our client pursuant to the agreement of sale dated 5th day of September, 1918.
All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift inheritance, residence use, trust, maintenance, possession mortgage, easement lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office 91-99, Meadows Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any, and the same will be considered as having been absolutely waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground situated, lying and being at Mutton Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 146 2/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1502-1504, New No. A/8660, Old Survey Nos. 963 2/962 and New Survey No. 2/4256 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7118 and Street Nos. 115 at 119 and which premises are bounded as follows that is to say:—On the North by the property of Abdulally Heptoola on the South by the property of Fazloodin Karkaray, on the East by the Sweepers passage on the West by the said Mutton Street.
Dated this 14th day of April, 1919.
KHANDVALA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2187

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHHOTALAL MOTICHAND SHETH, of Bombay, Jain Hindu inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Chowpati, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... deceased.
SAKALCHAND MOTICHAND SHETH of Bombay, Jain Hindu inhabitant, residing at Chowpati, outside the Fort of Bombay, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Suman, Anup and Sarlna the minor children of the deceased. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 20th day of March, 1919.
Messrs. DAPHATARY FERREIRA & DIVAN
Petitioners Attorneys.
2179

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE find from the advertisement in the papers that Messrs. DAMODER HURIDAS have advertised 22 bales of the Pearl Mills for sale by Public Auction on the 16th instant on account of our clients Messrs. JETHABHAI MULJI, on the ground that our clients had not taken delivery of the goods on due date. Our clients say that Damoder Huridas have broken the contract with our clients by not giving delivery in time and our clients are going to file a suit against Damoder Huridas for damages for breach of contract.
Dated this 14th day of April, 1919.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.
Attorneys for Messrs. Jethabhai Mulji. 2210

NOTICE.

OUR clients the Trustees of Bai JENABAI, daughter of Fazalbhai Habib Charitable Trusts, invite offers for sale or lease for 999 years renewable in perpetuity, of the land belonging to the Trust and situated at Masjid Bunder Cross Road, near Jackeria Masjid and bearing B Ward Nos. 1709 (1) and 1914 and Street Nos. 66 and 93.
The above property has a large frontage and is situated in one of the best localities in Bombay suitable for Shops as well as Offices for Seeds and Grain merchants. The offers must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 26th April, 1919, during Office hours in a sealed cover.
Particulars and conditions upon which the offers should be made can be had from the undersigned. Our clients the Trustees will allow brokerage as provided in the Particulars and Conditions referred to above.
Dated this 14th day of April, 1919.
KANGA & SAYANI,
Attorneys to the Trustees,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2208

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that Mr. ARJUN GOPALJI SOMIA has on and from 14th April, 1919, retired from the partnership subsisting between him and our clients Messrs. KHIMJI LALJI and VAGHJI LALJI carrying on business as Commission Agents in the name of V. K. Brothers and that our clients will carry on the said business in the same name from today. If any one will deal with the said Mr. Arjun Gopalji Somia in the name of V. K. Brothers, he will do so at his risk and our clients will not be in any way responsible for the same.
Dated this 14th day of April, 1919.
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Messrs. Khimji Lalji and Vaghji Lalji. 2202

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SUNABAI, WIDOW of Hormusji Jehangir Randelia, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Greenam Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Borah Bazar Gate Street and Police Court Lane, within the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 433 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North partly by the property formerly of Jamsedji Muncherji Ghadialli but now belonging to Dossabhoy Ardeshir Dordi and partly by the properties of Naoroji Muncherji, Framji Pestonji, Framji Cusetji, Byramji Naoroji and Framji Naoroji, on or towards the South by the Police Court Lane, on or towards the East by the Borah Bazar Street aforesaid, and on or towards the West partly by Police Court Lane and partly by the property of Shapurji Muncherji Ballliwalla, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 457, 457, New No. 5516, Old Survey Nos. 820-821 and New Survey No 3786 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 2290 and 2520 and Street Nos. 238-240, 42 at 48 and are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 14th day of April, 1919.
2198

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that FATMABIBI and AYESHABIBI, widows and Administratrixes of the estate of SALAHUDIN bin MAHOMED ABBAS SANGLI have contracted to sell to our client GULAM HUSEIN AMIN SAHEB MADAREI, the title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay or to the undersigned at their offices within the Fort, at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise, the sale will be completed without any regard for such claim, if any, and that the same will be considered as having been waived and void

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Underia Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1354, New No. 5516, Old Survey No. 2486 and New Survey No. 3956 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under E Ward No. 294 Street No. 133 and containing by admeasurement 73 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Underia Street, on or towards the North by the property of Mahomed Ebrahim bin Mahomed Alli Moosa and on or towards the South by the property Ali Saheb Morak and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants

Dated this 14th day of April, 1919.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2191

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. BALKRISHNA LUXMAN and NATHURAM LUXMAN have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground known as Halvachawada, together with the Bhathi land situate at Moje Chinchavli, Pot Takdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zillah Thana, belonging to the late Luxman Ganesh Mistry and now standing in the names of the vendors in the records of Mr Janmejay Chabildas Lalubhai, the Khote of Chinchavli, together with mango and other trees thereon containing by admeasurement 3 acres or thereabouts Dhep thereof being 5 Faras or 181204 square yards, and which said piece of land has been on a survey recently held numbered as under:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.
4	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
		1
5	1	2
6	1	

and the same is bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Wada formerly belonging to Ramchandra Luxman Khote and now to Janmejaya Chabildas Lalubhai Khote, on or towards the west by the Wada of Shivram Bhau and a well and a tank known as Vitale, on or towards the south by the passage leading to Chinchavli well and beyond that by the property formerly of Ramchandra Luxman Khote and now to Janmejay Chhabildas Lalubhai Khote and on the north by public road leading to the Chinchavli village and the property formerly of Ramchandra Luxman Khote and which is demolished and now belongs to the said Janmejaya Chhabildas Lalubhai Khote and which said piece of land is fenced with bushes.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1919.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
2206 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. BALKRISHNA LUXMAN and NATHURAM LUXMAN have contracted to sell to our client, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those piece or parcels of garden land or ground situate, lying and being at the junction of the three villages of Pakhadi, Chinchavli and Malad on the eastern side of the Ghod Bunder Road, in the Taluka Salsette, Zillah Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra containing by admeasurement six acres or thereabouts out of the land belonging to the late Luxman Ganesh Mistry and now standing in the name of Messrs. Balkrishna Luxman and Nathuram Luxman in the records of the Goregaon Khote and Chinchavli Khot respectively admeasuring 7 acres and 12 gunthas consisting of several bhathy and paddy fields, namely the Bhathy field Bamania Shet, the rice field Lunch Shet, the field Burdhamy and the paddy field called Bageyet admeasuring 4 Biga 14 Pad and 3 Pathis, a portion of which land is registered in the books of the Goregao Khot as under:

Bagayet Survey No. 49, Pot No. 3, admeasuring 5 acres and 39 gunthas, while the fields known as Bamnia Shet, Lunch Shet, Burdhamy, situate in the village of Chinchavli, admeasures about 1 acre and are registered in the Books of the Chinchavli Khot and the portion agreed to be sold, is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the fields formerly belonging to Bhasker Bhau and now to Krishnarao Harischandra and Ramrao Harischandra, on or towards the West partly formerly by the fields belonging to Parsoo Govind and now to Baburao Narayen Ovalekar and partly by the Bombay Ghodbunder Road, on or towards the South formerly by the fields of Meherally Dama Bhasker Bhau and Raghoo Ratanji and now to Krishnarao Harischandra and Ramrao Harischandra and on or towards the North by the remaining portion of the land, garden and fields and bungalow belonging to the Vendors and beyond that by the land of Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1919.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2207

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 1110.
Recd. 8th April, 1919.
E 1191.
Recd. 9th April, 1919.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the estate and effects of VARJIWANDAS BHOGILAL AGASIWALLA, of Bombay, Hindu, Assistant Cashier in the office of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., residing at Malharao Wadi, outside the Fort, Bombay, for the benefit of and limited to the minority of Jasvantlal Varjiwandas, a minor son of the ..... Deceased.

BHOGILAL BHAIDAS AGASIWALLA, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Head Shroff in the Office of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., residing at Malharao Wadi outside the Fort, Bombay, the father of the deceased Varjiwandas Bhogilal abovenamed and grandfather of the minor Jasvantlal Varjiwandas abovenamed ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourth day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 4th day of April, 1919.
Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
2209 Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SEWRI GOLANGI HILL ROAD, CONTAINING BREAK STONE QUARRY.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the owners Messrs. Teju Kaya and Co. Messrs. Bennett and Co., will sell the undermentioned properties by Public Auction in one lot, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Toka land or ground situate, lying and being at Sewri Golangi Hill Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing on actualed measurement 4918 Square Yards or thereabouts but 4846 Square Yards according to Col. Laughton's Register registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 35, 61, New Nos. A/14645 and 14683 and New Survey No. 1/2444 together with the two Chawls and one godown standing thereon which are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under F Ward Nos. 2467 (1) 2467 (A/2) and 2467 (4) and Street Nos. 1161, 1161 A A and 1161 C and which said premises are bounded on or towards the East by the Sewri Christian Cemetery on or towards the West partly by the property hereinafter secondly described and partly by property belonging to Dorabji Cursetji Shroff on or towards the North by the said Christian Cemetery and on or towards the South partly by the said Gulangi Hill Road and partly by land of the said Dorabji Cursetji Shroff.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Inami Hill, with stone quarry land situate on the North side of and fronting Gulangi Hill Road, Parel without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay which said piece of Hilly land is known by the name of Gulangi Hill bears New Survey Nos. 2480, 2481 and 1/2445 and contains by admeasurement 29802 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 2469 (1) and 2471 and Street No. 1163 and 1165 and is bounded on or towards the North by land belonging to Narayan Vassudeoji on or towards the East partly by the Christian Burial ground and partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described on or towards the South by the said Goolangi Hill Road and on or towards the West partly by the land of Shivlal Motilal, partly by that of Anantrao Narayan Daboolkar and partly by Government land bearing New Survey No. 2/2445.

For further Particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the said Messrs. Teju Kaya and Co., at their office at No. 95 Ash Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 15th April, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 & 9-45 p.m. only
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN THE FUNNIEST FILM EVER MADE
"THE COUNT"
"THE COUNT"
"THE COUNT"
Chaplin's uproarious Skit on
HIGH SOCIETY
PATHE GAZETTE
The Thrilling Serial
"The Strange Case of Mary Page"

Bombay's Beautiful Picture Palace
THE MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS
presents today and during the week
A PHOTO PLAY VERSION OF
Marie Corelli's
World-Famous Novel
THELMA
together with the latest number of
The Universal Screen Magazine and a Comic Cartoon.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL
COMING SHORTLY
Another Marvellous Indian Production
BILWA MANGAL OR SOORDAS
featuring
BOMBAY'S FAVOURITE
Miss Gauhar

Lalit Kaladarsha Natak Mandali
WILL STAGE
On Wednesday the 16th April 1919 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
"Ramrajyaviyoga."
On Saturday the 19th April 1919 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
"Manapaman."
On Sunday the 20th April 1919 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
At the BOMBAY THERATE. Grant Road.
Tickets can be had at the Company's residence next to Banmahal Lane, Sandhurst Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Less than twenty she has a reputation, a salary and a record for achievement which few in any line of endeavor have equalled.
YOU WILL LIKE
Bessie Love
In her latest Pathe lay
How Could You Caroline?
ALSO
LUKE IN ARE CROOKS DISH(NEST! ?

The Picture Rendezvous of the Cultured.
GAIETY CINEMA
(Gaiety Theatre Opp. Bori Bunder)
offers its grand opening Programme the Splendid "World" Production
TRILBY
featuring the dainty vivacious star
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
together with
The Universal screen Magazine and a Ripping Comic
3 SHOWS TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 AND 10
NEXT WEEK—Mrs. CHARLIE CHAPLIN
(Mildred Harris)
in the Beautiful Jewel Production
PRICE OF A GOOD TIME.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Bombay's Most Central Theatre
HOME OF CELEBRITIES
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SPLENDID PICTURE BILL:
"The Girl with the Champagne Eyes"
A new photoplay of peculiar interest which has for its star the beautiful JEWEL CARMEN.
The play deals with the life of a person of such exotic and fascinating beauty that it stands in the way of her making a living as other women are permitted to do. She begins as a thief and injures a man who is entirely innocent and whom she later realizes she loves. She blasts his career by fastening upon him a crime that she herself commits, but remorse follows quickly, and it is her efforts to make up for this great harm that are depicted in a large portion of the play. The story is most absorbing, and not for an instant does its interest lag.
Prices:—Re 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. (Seates in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)
NOTE.—TRAMWAY EXTENDED RIGHT UPTO THE CORNER OPPOSITE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE EMPIRE
COMING SHORTLY
Tarzan OF THE Apes

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
To-night!
ITALA'S STUPENDOUS MASTERPIECE
A GREAT HISTORICAL PRODUCTION
ATTILA
ATTILA
"THE SCOURGE OF GOD"
Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT!
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
THE DELIGHTFUL CHILD STAR
IN A GREAT PATHE PRODUCTION
"CUPID BY PROXY"
A charming Romantic Comedy Drama
With a remarkably developed note of human interest running through it.
"BEHIND THE LINES" (Topical)
PATHE' GAZETTE.
"TEDDY BEAR AT PLAY" (Cartoon)
Coloured
Every night: 7; 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee: Every Saturday & Sunday, at 5 p.m.
Extra show: every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
NEXT SATURDAY:
"THE MAD LOVER."

KASHMIRI SHAWLS
KABULI MALIDA
PASHMINA GOODS
GOLD WORKED LADY SHAWLS
PATTOO (Check and Plain)
Detailed Catalogue sent Free.
Amir Chand & Son,
General Shawl Merchants,
LAHORE

Xpress Oil Mills Co., Ld., Stocks:
World's Oil Industry is practically next to Gold Mining, especially that of Linseed Oil, the universally used oil, yielding 85 to 150 % profits The "EXPRESS" is the third mill for manufacture of raw and boiled Linseed Oil in Calcutta—the biggest linseed exporting port of the world (about 6 crores of rupees a year.)
"EXPRESS" expects distributing its first dividend in June, 1920—minimum 40 %
DIRECTORS:
Mr. J. C. BANERJEE, Engineer & "The Prince of Contractors."
" S. N. DUTT, of Messrs. P, N. Dutt & Co., the only Galvanising Buckets manufacturers of India, Sole Agents: Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ld.
Limited number of stocks available at premium only
Write to:
Calcutta Stock & Share Syndicate Limited,
Underwriters, Stock & Share Brokers, 2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 10th.

		Bales
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	4,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	.. ..	..
" " Sales of East Indians	.. ..	200
" " Imports	.. ..	3,100
" " Imports	.. ..	10.83
Mid. Americans Spot	.. ..	22.29
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	.. ..	25.92
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	..	May 24.43 / July 22.76 / Oct.
New Orleans 10 a.m.	.. ..	May 26.90 / Jul 23.75

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 10th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months	To-day's prices
April	17.64
May	15.47
June	15.48
July	14.95
Aug	14.38
Sept	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m nearest actual values.

Liverpool, April 11th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
April	17.18
May	15.58
June	15.09
July	
Aug.	14.52
Sept.	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 10th.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's prices.
April	17.15
May.	15.55
June.	15.32
July.	15.06
Aug.	14.50
Sept.	14.40

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, April 10th.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's prices
April	20.60

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, April 10th

Mid. G. Bengal Good	.. .. ..	12.15
" " Fully Good	.. .. ..	12.05
" " Fine	.. .. ..	13.90
" No. 1 Oomra Good	.. .. ..	14.25
" " Fully Good	.. .. ..	14.75
" " Fine	.. .. ..	15.60
" Broach Good	.. .. ..	15.25
" " Fully Good	.. .. ..	15.75
" " Fine	.. .. ..	16.75

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	.. ..	9,000
Futures at New York May	.. ..	23.92
" July	.. ..	24.14
" Oct.	.. ..	22.46
Spot Cotton at New York	.. ..	23.60
" " Orleans	.. ..	23.25
Futures at New Orleans May	.. ..	24.56
" July	.. ..	23.46

New York, April 12th

Futures at New York May	.. .. ..	23.45
" " Oct.	.. .. ..	22.66

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

APRIL 14.

Yesterday (Sunday), the Marwadi Bazaar was closed. This morning the tone of the market was firme and in the bazaar Fully Good Broach April-May opened at Rs. 500. After declining to Rs. 497 the price gradually improved to Rs. 505, and then fluctuated between Rs. 502 and Rs. 503, and advanced to Rs. 509½. At about 3-30 p.m. the price was Rs. 506, and the rate then declined to Rs. 502, but the bazaar closed steadier at Rs. 508. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 505, declined to Rs. 502 and closed as under.

There has been a fair demand for ready cotton and prices have improved.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs
Fully Good Broach	.. ..	April-May	502
Fully Good Broach	.. ..	July-Aug	515
Fully Good Bengal	.. ..	May	282
Fine Oomras	.. ..	May	444
Good Southerns	.. ..	May-June	495

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 14TH APRIL 1919.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	April-May	506
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	..	May	492
Fine M.G. Oomras	..	..	..
Good M.G. Southerns	..	May-June	500
Good M.G. Southerns..	..	July-Aug.	506

LULERAI'S COTTON REPORT.

On Saturday our market of F. G. Broach Delivered Contracts opened at Rs. 476 per Candy, immediately advanced to 481, remained steady at that point for the most part of the day. After this again the prices lifted to 485. At Colaba the market opened at 485 and after 489 fluctuations closed strong at notwithstanding weak advices from New York for Thursday our market here on Saturday was distinctly firm and strong in consequence of the free purchases of some of the leading firms.

The undertone of the market continues very steady. A rise of only few points in the American market gives a strong impetus to our market and prices advance sharply, whereas a decline in the American market has little effect. There could possibly be no longer speculative inducement to sell, as hopes of a good export demand now-a-days are being fulfilled.

For actuals, demands continues to improve.

Our opinion remains unchanged and advise purchases in weak markets.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal ..	410	402	393	378	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab.	426	398	388	373	"
M.G. Oomras No. 2	478	469	445	427	"
M.G. Oomras No. 4	..	430	410	390	"
M.G. Broach ..	517	512	507	487	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc.; for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th April 1919.

Cotton	..	..	..	..	10,376 bales
Wheat	..	..	..	..	130 370 Cwts.
Linseed	..	..	..	..	4,002 "
Rape, etc.	..	..	..	..	844 "
Gingellyseed	..	..	..	..	601 "
Poppyseed	..	..	..	..	28 "
Groundnuts	..	..	..	..	52 "
Castorseed	..	..	..	..	512 "
Rice	..	..	..	..	67 643 "
Myrabolams	..	..	..	..	6,400 "
Cottonseed	..	..	..	..	8 026 "
Mowrasseed	..	..	..	..	nil
Gram	..	..	..	..	1,100 "
Jowar	..	..	..	..	2,257 "
Maize	..	..	..	..	Nil
Barley	..	..	..	..	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 14th 5-30 p.m.

Ready.		Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	..	5 8 0	5 15 0
" " Cawnpore 76-80	..	5 8 0	5 15 0
" Ashrafi Bansia	..	5 8 0	5 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	12 14 0	13 4 0
" Cawnpore	..	12 12 0	13 4 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	..	13 4 0	13 12 0
Linseed Brown Bold	..	15 4 0	15 12 0
" Thin	..	15 1 0	15 9 0
Toolseed White 55-10	..	11 2 0	11 8 0
" Gajar 75-80	..	17 0 0	21 0 0
" Black	..	16 3 0	22 0 0
" Gajar 50-60	..	14 0 0	17 0 0
Poppyseed, White	..	17 0 0	17 8 0
Groundnuts	..	26 0 0	....
Barley	..	7 0 0	7 8 0
Mowrasseed	..	22 0 0	16 10 0
Castorseed	..	24 0 0	

Forward, Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May 9 2 0
Linseed May 15 15 0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 14th.

		Rate per lb. Rs as. p.
Davids No. 10	..	0 15 6
Shapurji No 10	..	0 15 10
Simjee No 10	..	0 14 0
Curtimbhai No. 12s	..	0 14 0
Light Horses No. 64	..	0 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 14th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	..	1 5 1/32
Bank Demand	..	1 6
Dur Acceptance 3m/s.	..	1 6 5/32
Fcs Demand	..	199
American Dollars	..	226
Hongkong	..	224
Shanghai	..	323
Japan	..	149
Singapore	..	157

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, April 14.

BULLION

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31 32.
D. D. on London 1, 6 1 32.
Credit 3 Mths/s 1 6 1/32 to 5/16.
D. D. on France Fr. 199.
Credit 3 Mths/s Fr. 210.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 146-8.
D/D on Japan Rs. 149-4.
D. D. on [illegible] Rs. 220-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 320.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156-8.
D. D. on New York Rs. 226-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:
5 per cent War Loan 1929-1947 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928-32 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 99.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanna 91.
5 per cent. Municipal sanitary 91.

The following are the Bank rates:
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

As it was the last day of the April Settlement, there were no transactions in both the markets.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 12th April, 1919.

LIABILITIES

			Rs
Capital	.. .. ..	..	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	.. .. ..	..	1,00,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office		5,15,76,910	
" Deposits at Branches	..	1,63,94,091	
			6,79,71,001
Other Deposits	.. .. ..	..	15,40,34,120
Post Bills	.. .. ..	..	2,022
Sundries	.. .. ..	..	23,42,777
		Rs.	23,00,50,000

ASSETS

			Rs
Government Securities	.. ..	..	2,10,75,720
Other authorised Securities	.. ..	..	18,71,000
Credits on Government and other authorised securities	.. ..	..	3,50 22,302
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	.. ..	..	5,75,44,020
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.. ..	..	3,77 07,222
Dead Stock	.. ..	..	13,28,218
Stamps	.. ..	..	18,410
Bullion	.. ..	..	....
Balances with other Banks	.. ..	..	4 24,112
Sundries	.. ..	..	4,62,702
Cash	.. ..	..	7,20,34,,12
		Rs.	23,00,50,000

COTTON ROPES
MADE FROM BEST YARN IN ANY THICKNESS AND LENGTH
can be supplied at most favourable rates.
For particulars apply to:—
DESAI BROS.
Cotton and Yarn Agents,
STATION ROAD, HUBLI.

Famed for Reliability

In all parts of the world and whether employed for pleasure or on war service, B.S.A. Motor Bicycles are known for their wonderful reliability and economy. The B.S.A. Three-Speed Countershaft Gear makes hill-climbing with sidecar and passenger easy and sure.

B.S.A. Lists free from

The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay.

VICTORY
OVER
CONSUMPTION

RECENT OPINIONS.

"I have examined Mr. J. A. Ferandez (Veterans' Lines, Pallararam) and I find his lungs very much better."

SHOLAPUR—"I am glad that he has completely recovered."

BOMBAY—"Although your medicine has been taken for last 16 days only, there is vast change for better in the patient."

Mr. F. A. WEBB, Guntakal:—
"My health is a great deal improved."

Miss K. HEUMAN, Trichinopoly:—
"His improvement is astonishing. He is quite changed."

LONAVLA—"A noticeable improvement."

My treatment is now used in a Government Institution for 6 patients.

Rev. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.
Saharanpur, U.P.

The 100 o/o Health Food.

For Young and Old.

For Weak and Strong.

100% Delicious. 100% Nutritious. Made in U.S.A.
The Virocacao Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A

Viro is highly recommended in Convalescence Anaemia, General Debility, Breakdown, Overwork, Neurasthenia and Dyspepsia. It is a delightful food and beverage for healthy individuals, growing children, nursing mothers and aged people.

Obtainable at all Stores and Druggists.
For Samples and Literature write to—

Sole Agents:—**T. M. THAKORE & CO.**
36, CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY 1.

JAMROOD
THE GREAT INDIAN FEVER CURE.

Invaluable Medicine for the cure of all forms of fever especially those of Malarial Origin. After most extensive trials, we have no hesitation in recommending it to those suffering from fever, and urge residents in places where Malaria abounds to provide themselves with a supply of this truly excellent remedy.

Dose.—For adults, a ninth part three times a day; for youths between 9 and 14 years, a teaspoonful; for children between 4 and 9 years of age, half a teaspoonful. The dose to be diluted in twice the quantity of water.

Price Re. 1/- 3 oz. bottle

PREPARED ONLY BY
FOSTER & SONS, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

INVALUABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR EARNING MONEY!

If you have lost your Money in any kind of business of Shares, Cotton, Linseed, Silver Guinea, Yarn, Sugar, Colours, Castor Oil Rice, Wheat, etc., then we will help you to recoup your loss and gain large sums by our correct forecasts of Bull and Bear, for which we have received many good certificates. We foretell the exact figures by our large experience and by the help of the Mantras. If you seek our advice beforehand or get it after you have lost your money in some transactions, you will be immensely benefited by our exact knowledge in these matters. Fee only Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 for our forecasts for Bear and Bull. We also do the work of Astrology and Palmistry, and will correctly foretell every incident of your future life and also prepare Horoscopes, etc. Fee only Rs. 5 for seeing only the hand.

KRUSHNALAL RAMKANT SHARMA,
Opposite Anant Shivji Desai Topiwalla, 1st Floor, Moti Bazar, Bombay.

Time: 8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m.
Telegraphic Address: "JOTISHEE," Bombay.

HIGH COURT.

MR. N. G. GAMADIA'S WILL.

QUESTION OF CONSTRUCTION OF SOME CLAUSES.

LIST NO. 2113 OF 1918.
Sorabji N. Gamadia, Plaintiff v. Behramji N. Gamadia and others, Defendants.
(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

This was a Suit for the construction of certain clauses in the will of the late Mr. N. J. Gamadia, and for the administration of his estate and consequential reliefs.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. A. A. Mirza, Mr B. G. Desai and Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. J. B. Kanga and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, appeared for defendant 3.

Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared for defendants 1 and 2 as executors.

Mr. W. L. Weldon and Mr. F. J. Coltman appeared for defendants 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad and Mr. D. F. Mulla appeared for the 8th defendant.

Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia died at Bombay on the 21st July, 1916, leaving surviving five sons, the plaintiff and defendants 1 to 21 and a daughter the 5th defendant; all unmarried. He left properties moveable and immoveable in Bombay and elsewhere valued at nearly a crore of rupees. He left a will dated 8th of March 1915 whereby he appointed three of his sons defendants one to three as his executors and trustees. Two of the sons had married since the death of the testator and their wives were defendants six and seven while defendant eight was the infant son of the 3rd defendant. In the will the testator's intention, on the whole was to restrict as far as possible the enjoyment by his sons of their interests in the estate in their life time and to put certain limitations on the interests of the grand children. The clauses in the will which had given rise to dispute were clauses 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16. Cl. 6 enabled the executors to make certain payments to the children if and when they respectively married.

LEGAL ISSUES.

The question that arose for the decision of the Court on this clause was whether the legacies given by it were contingent on marriage or whether the children would be entitled to them even if they did not marry. By clause 9 the testators devised to his executors the testator's Mahaluxmi house and his house at No. 56, Homji Street with all furniture and other chattels and effects on these premises upon trust to allow the daughter until her death or marriage and all his sons and their respective families to occupy the premises and make use of the furniture and effects until the youngest of his grandsons living at the death of the last survivor of his sons should attain the age of 18. After that the trustees were to sell the property and divide the proceeds amongst the persons entitled to the Bombay properties under the will. By clause ten all the immoveable properties in Bombay, including the Mahaluxmi and Homji Street houses (subject to the trusts of residence) were devised to executors upon trust to get in the income defray all the necessary expenses on the properties and to expend the balance for the maintenance of his children and their families residing in the Mahaluxmi house, until the expiration of ten years from the testator's death or until the death of the last surviving son whichever should first happen. Clause 11 of the will provided that on the expiration of ten years from the testator's death the trustees were to divide the Bombay properties into five equal shares and pay the income of each such share to each son until his death and after his death to the person presumptively entitled to the Corpus of such share under the Will until the death of his last surviving son. Clause 12 authorized every son whose interest should not have ceased under clause 16 to appoint by deed or will his one-fifth in the Bombay properties subject to clauses 15 and 16, in favour of his issue, widow and next of kin in the manner and object to certain restrictions laid down by the testator. Clause 13 provided how these shares were to devolve in default of appointment under clause 12. Clause 14 gave the residue of the testator's property to trustees in trust for his five sons in equal shares absolutely but gave powers to trustees not to divide the property for ten years and carry on the testator's business for that period. Clauses 15 and 16 provided that the interest of any beneficiary under the will was to cease and become void on the happening of certain events, such as his or her becoming bankrupt or having a decree passed against him for over Rs. 25,000, or his or her alienating such interest, or ceasing to profess the Zoroastrian religion or marrying a person not born of Parsi parents. Clause 18 provided how such directed interest of the beneficiary was to be dealt with.

PLAINTIFF'S CONTENTION.

The plaintiff, who was supported by defendant 4, contended that the right of residence 4, contended that the right of residence given to the children and their families was void except as to the children as it offended against S. 99 of the Succession Act which made bequests to persons by particular description not in existence at testator's death void. It was on the other hand contended by defendants 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 who were anxious to see the provisions of the Will given effect to and by defendant 8, who was the only person really interested in supporting the Will, that the provision was valid as it fell within the exception to S. 99. The most important contention however of the plaintiff was that the provision of clause 11 giving a life estate to the sons was valid but that the subsequent provisions of clauses 12 and 13, giving a power of appointment to the sons' and making provisions for distribution of the sons' shares in Bombay properties in default of appointment were void. That being so, it was contended, that the sons would after their life interest, take the Bombay properties absolutely under the residuary clause there being an intestacy as regards their properties. It was contended that interests under clauses 12 and 13 could be taken by unborn persons and such interests would be all subject to defeasance under clauses 15 and 16. Such persons would not therefore take the whole of the remaining interest of the testator in what had been bequeathed and would therefore offend against S. 100 of the Succession Act. On the other side it was contended that the defeasance clauses 15 and 16 were themselves void, as being against perpetuity, under sections 122 and 101 of the Succession Act, and that being so clauses 12 and 13 were not vitiated and were good.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, who took time to consider his judgment after hearing counsel for various parties, held that S. 99 applied to the bequest of the right of residence to the families of the testator's children and the bequest in their favour was therefore void. Clause 10 was also held therefore, to be inoperative except as regards the sons and daughter of the testator. His Lordship discussed at length the various sections in the Transfer of Property Act and came to the conclusion that there was nothing in the Succession Act which laid down that the provision as to time beyond which the vesting of a legacy could not be delayed applied to the divesting of a legacy. His Lordship proceeded to state that neither was it the law in England that a defeasance clause was bad unless the cesser was to take place within the period of perpetuity and discussed various English cases which dealt with this point. The defeasance clauses 15 and 16 were therefore held to be good and clauses 12 and 13 bad. It was therefore held that the interest of the testator in the Bombay properties after the sons' life estate was held to fall into the residue and that the five sons were entitled to have the residue of the estate divided between them subject to provision for the maintenance and residence of the 5th defendant. The executor-sons were directed to bring in accounts of the estate into court. Costs of all parties were directed to come out of the estate.

Solicitors for the parties: Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas, Jehangir and Seervai Merwanji Kola and Co., and Crawford Bayley and Co.

RENT EXTORTION BY LOCKING TENANTS.

DETERRENT PUNISHMENT INFLICTED ON A LANDLORD.

At the Dadar Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, one Kashinath Vithoo charged Haji Abdul Latiff Ahmed, a Mahomedan landlord, with restraining him (complainant) by locking the door of his room.

Mr. Dalal, pleader, appeared for the accused.

It appeared that the accused owned a chawl at the Sun Mill Road, Parel, and the complainant had been occupying a room in that chawl. The original rent of the room, occupied by the complainant was Rs. 4, but the accused had increased it to Rs. 5/8 about a year ago, and since June 1918, the accused was charging the rent, from the complainant for the same room at the rate of Rs. 10 per mensem. But the accused offered to pay the rent at the original rate which the accused refused to accept. Thus, on account of this kind of altercation the rent of the complainant's room remained unpaid for the last twelve months, accused often pressing the complainant to vacate the room. The complainant then went to Nasik for a short time putting a brass lock at the door of his room, and on his return to Bombay on the night of 8th ultimo he found that his lock was replaced by another lock. He then enquired of the rent collector who told him that the new lock was put by the landlord and that the complainant's articles were removed from the room and put in the landlord's godown, in lieu of the rent due by him. He then lodged the complaint with the Police.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

In passing the judgment, the learned magistrate observed that in cases of that kind the landlords had always tried to extort rent by resorting to locking up poor tenants. When house accommodation had become very difficult to obtain, except on exorbitant terms, the Law would not allow landlords to be tyrants towards the poor tenants. The case deserved serious notice and he ought to inflict a deterrent fine on the accused.

A SERVANT THIEF.

SENTENCED TO TWO MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Oliveira, Deputy Inspector Mayne charged one Abdul Aziz Mahomed with theft as a servant, of sovereigns and currency notes, valued at Rs. 125, belonging to his master Captain P. Fisher.

The complainant deposed that he was living in the Taj Mahal Hotel and that the accused was his servant. On the night of the 11th instant he found the money missing from under his pillow. He then informed the police who recovered the property from the accused. The complainant also pressed for heavy punishment as the accused had with him Rs. 150 of his own and the theft was not committed under pressure of want or sudden temptation but it was evidently premeditated.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBED WHILE SLEEPING ON FOOTPATH.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Oliveira, Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged one Ibrahim Kaloo having nine previous convictions, one Abdul Karim having three previous convictions and one Nazir Karim having five previous convictions, with the theft of a cotton bag containing Dhoties and other miscellaneous articles, valued at Rs. 21 belonging to one Baboo Balla. It appeared that the complainant arrived in Bombay on Monday morning from his native place and went to sleep on a foot-path, near Bori Bunder, leaving the bag by his side. After a little while he saw the first accused pick up the bag and walk away together with the second and the third accused. He then raised an alarm and the accused who began to run were arrested by the police with the assistance of others.

All the accused were convicted and the first accused, upon whom imprisonment seemed to have made no effect, was sentenced to receive twenty stripes in jail while the second and the third accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway will take immediate steps to remove the grievances of the third class passengers travelling between Kurduvadi Junction and Poona. There are only two passenger trains and a Mail Train running daily between Raich and Bombay. The Mail is always crowded and packed up to suffocation. The same is the case with the night passenger train which immediately follows the mail. The whole passenger traffic of the Barsi Light Railway is carried away by a single night passenger train. Passengers from Basi, Latar and Pandharpur sections of the Barsi Light Railway who have to go towards the Berrars, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, and the Southern Mahratta Country are all carried away only by one night passenger train. You can easily conceive, Sir, what must have been the sufferings and agonies of the old and baby passengers and the females. Very often hundreds of passengers are left behind. Some members of a family group get room in the train while others are left behind. Thus unbearable annoyance and inconvenience is caused to the them. Poor passengers have to submit voluntarily to the solitary confinement with the payment of the fine of the Railway fare. They cannot move an inch till their place of destination comes. Many have to stand for hours before they can secure a small space to sit. These are the days of marriages and other celebrations and pilgrimages. In these days the passenger traffic is very heavy. Will the General Traffic Manager be kind enough to have some regard for the convenience of the third class passengers by adding one more train between sholapur and Poona.—Yours, etc.,

V. S. JOP.

Pandharpur, April. 11.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The Mail Steamer Chakrata, which left London, on the 27th ultimo, and has on board mails to the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said, on Saturday, the 12th instant.

NATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR FAMINE RELIEF.

The following appeal for funds for Famine Relief has been issued by the National Missionary Council:—

The famine conditions which now prevail in many parts of India have involved the Missionary Societies in heavy responsibilities, and your help is requested in the task of bearing them. In previous famines generous help has been received from Europe and America, but owing to circumstances arising out of the war, less help can be expected from these sources at this time, and the appeal is made to those who are in sympathy with Christian work in India to come to our aid.

You are aware that Government is undertaking measures of relief in famine—stricken areas, and that public funds are being raised. The Missions, however, have connected with them large Christian communities and large numbers of non-Christian people with needs which can not be fully met by these agencies, and which the Missions must meet according to their ability. The National Missionary Council, which is representative of Missions of all denominations at work in India, has appointed a Committee to appeal for funds, which will be distributed among all Missions in needy areas.

The purposes to which this Mission Famine Fund will be devoted are as follows:—

1. The purchase of grain for sale at reasonable rates, and in some places the purchase and retail of cloth for garments.

2. The granting of temporary assistance to persons in distress before the opening of relief works in their neighbourhood.

3. The granting of heldp to widows and in firm persons who are not able to avail themselves of the benefits of relief works.

4. Other purposes which the Committee may approve, it being distinctly understood, on the one hand, that nothing will be done to pauperise the people, and on the other hand, that Missions will not draw from the fund for purposes connected with the support of their regular Mission work.

Appeals are now being received from Missions in various parts of India. The Missions of one limited area request a grant of Rs. 9,000, immediately, and urgent appeals have come from other parts for large sums of money. We would therefore ask for your generous help.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer Rev. A. A. Parker, Methodist Episcopal Mission, Colaba, Bombay.

LIMBDI FAMINE RELIEF COMMITTEE

In the report of the work done by the Famine Relief Committee, Limbdi, upto March, 30th it is stated that 96 maunds of grain were distributed free of charge and 435 maunds given at cheap rate to the poor. Grass to the extent of 1,287 maunds was sold at the cheap rate and 1,180 maunds sold at cost price. The Committee also distributed a large number of clothes.

"MILL STORES AND CHEMICALS MARKETS."

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 14.

On Thursday and Friday, all mills-stores offices in the Fort practically remained closed, with a view to express bitter resentment against the bureaucracy, for the temporary arrest of Mahtma Gandhiji, and also to express their sympathy towards the Satyagrah movement. Business is dull, and owing to the atmosphere being surcharged with political changes, more dullness has prevailed, and the only burning topic among the merchants is the condemnable attitude of the Government towards the populace, for the Rowlatt legislation.

During the last week some upward tendency has been evident in the transactions of Bobbins, etc., specially Slubbings have gone high. 13/16" size are not available in the market, hence, owing to the demand from Up-country, several who are in possession demand as much as Rs. 80 per Gross. While 12/16" have changed hands at Rs. 65 per gross Rowings are steady and are quoted at Rs. 32 per Gross. English Wilson Slubbing and Rowings are in demand, but no sufficient stock is available in the market. Japanese shuttles 1¼" Wadia-Pirn are quoted at Rs. 25, while 1¾" are quoted at Rs. 8 per doz. However, the consumers do not very much approve of the quality of the wood of the Japanese Shuttles.

Healds have a general demand, but the prices do not appear to go high. It is expected that the slow and sustained fall will remain now steady, so long as the final and lasting peace is concluded.

Leather goods are now being exported by both American and English Tanneries. Roller Skins, Beltings, and Picking Bands have generally been coming in the markets but the briskness which prevailed a few months ago has entirely disappeared from the market, specially in the prices of Roller Skins and Picking Bands. Best stretchless Roller Skins can be had nearly from Rs. 50 to Rs. 65 per doz. English Cat and Monkey Brand Skins changed hands a few months ago at a very high price like Rs. 100 per doz., but the price now has fallen to Rs. 60 Picking Bands Hairy of Brooksband are quoted at Rs. 3-4-0 per lb. Other brands differ in prices according to the quality of Bands. Best stretchless English Oak-Belts are quoted at Rs. 4 per lb., however, there are various grades in the markets, hence, there are various prices.

The quotations of the following in this week are as below:—

Slubbing Bobbins 13/16" at Rs. 80.
Slubbing Bobbins 12/16" at Rs. 65.
Rowing Bobbins at Rs. 32.
Conical Pirn 5" at Rs. 8.
Weft Pirn Varnished 6" at Rs. 7.
Weft Pirn Enamelled 6" at Rs. 9.
Ring Rabbeth Black enamell 5" at Rs. 13.
Warner Bobbins 5 by 4 at Rs. 65.
Warner Bobbins 5 by 3½ at Rs. 65.
Universal Pirn Winding 7" at Rs. 25.

CHEMICALS.

A further decline has been evident in the quotations of important chemicals. Various firms are now eager to canvass and book indents for chemicals; but those who have been great losers, specially in Bleaching, Sodium and Zinc Chloride little think of booking further indents until they get out of their present stock in the market, and the quotations are Rs. 40 per cwt. Japanese is nearly steady and is quoted at Rs. 25 per cwt. United alkali Caustic 98 per cent. is quoted at Rs. 42 and 72 per cent. at Rs. 23 per cwt. The quotations for others are as follows:—

Bichromate of Soda at Rs. 60 per cwt.
Bichromate of Potash at Rs. 105 per cwt.
Gauuber Salt at Rs. 6 per cwt.
Litharge fk. at Rs. 47 per cwt.
Sodium Sulphide U. Alali at Rs. 15 per cwt.
Zinc Chloride at Rs. 25 per cwt.
Sodium Sulphide American at Rs. 12 per cwt.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notice under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. Kolya via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office.
Band at Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 6-15 p.m., (S. T.).
Band at P. V. Mary Gymkhana, at 6-15 p.m., (S. T.).
Band at Bombay Gymkhana, at 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 16.

Meeting of members of legal profession to memorialise Secretary of State regarding Rowlatt Act, Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, 5-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 17.

Maundy Thursday.
Declaration of Results of Inter-Commerce and Science and B. Com. Examinations, 12-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 18.

Good Friday, Banks closed.

SATURDAY, April 19.

Easter Eve, Banks closed.

SUNDAY, April 20.

Easter Day.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Empire Theatre. Cinema at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West-End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Majl	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 50	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH

KURWA—Saturday, the 12th April. Bai Safiaboo, wife of Mr. E. E. Kurwa, at her bungalow, Walkeshwar Road, after a very short illness, deeply mourned by her relatives. 2149

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

4th (Bombay) Group Garrison Artillery, (I.D.F.)

Corps Orders by Major R.O.R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

BOMBAY, April 13.

Part I.

For week commencing Monday April 14th, 1919:—

PARADES:—Nil.

BOARDS:—Capitation Grant Account. The following officers will assemble to constitute a board at Headquarters on Wednesday, 16-4-19 at 6-30 p.m.:—

Captain E. Royal, President.
Lieut. W. Dunkerley, Lieut. Ellis Jones, Members.

NOTICES:—A special urgent notice has been posted at Headquarters: all members must make themselves acquainted with same immediately.

P. K. RETALLACK, Major,
Adjutant, 4th (Bombay) Group, Garrison Artillery, (I.D.F.)

DADAR CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.

The first Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at 7-30 p.m., to-day, in the Society's Office, Nagwekar's Wadi.

G. I. P. LOCAL TIME TABLE.

The adjourned conference of the local railway and residents' associations was held yesterday, at 291-93, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, when a skeleton Time Table for six Down Trains was placed before the conference and passed unanimously.

The meeting was adjourned till Thursday, het 17th instant at 6 p.m., (S. T.).

ALL INDIA HINDI SAHITYA SAMMAILAN.

A public meeting will be held to-morrow, at 7 p.m. in the hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, to accord support to the aims and objects of the Sammailan and to elect delegates to the 9th Session to be held in Bombay under the Presidentship of Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia during the Easter holidays.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and others will speak.

THE MAJESTIC.

Saturday and Sunday saw the Cinema Majestic crowded to overflowing with cine lovers to witness a film version of the world renowned novel Thelma by Miss Marie Corelli. It is difficult to express the fine acting and scenery shown in this picture.

The part of Thelma is nicely played as is also that of Sir Phillip Errington, these being the leading roles in the film. The Management of this favourite picture resort have this week put before the public a selection of good cinematography seldom seen and all readers of Marie Corelli's works would regret the passing of this week by their absence during these last few days from this Theatre.

LALIT KALADARSHA NATAK MANDALI.

The above company staged last week a new play, "Hatsh Mulach Bap" exposing the scandals of dowry system among Hindus, at the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, when the audience was full to the brim. The actors acted splendidly to the full satisfaction of the public. Special mention must be made of the parts taken by Mr. Kashvow, V. Bhosle, Dr. Gulab, his brother and Dr. Manohar Papad. Mr. Keshvrow who has become a favourite of the theatre-going public, with his scientific songs played his part as the Bachelor-young Doctor, who teaches a lesson to the dowry-loving father of a boy and also shows to the audience that it is the younger generation which should try to eradicate this "social evil" among the Hindus. At the same time the drama exposed the system of marrying girls to old people for the sake of money. The drama was a great success.

Anxious Mothers

MANY mothers are worried about the changing of Baby's Food from time to time. The Food that suits at six weeks of age will not suit at six months.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are the only system of Infant Feeding that provides for Baby's needs step by step—a progressive dietary suited to Baby's growing digestive powers from birth onwards.

The juice of grapes, oranges, or meat juice so beneficial to the hand fed baby can be given with these Foods, and instructions are furnished on each package.

The **Allenburys Foods**

Promote Health and Sturdy Development.

MILK FOOD No. 1. From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2. From 3 to 6 months.
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

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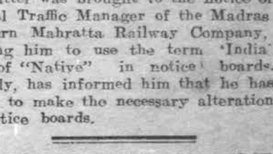

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

G[illegible]NAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INK TABLETS.

EASILY soluble, very brilliant non-corrosive, one tablet sufficient for one ink pot. Price paragon blue-black Rs. 1-8 per gross. Brilliant blue-black As. 12 per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross. Green Rs. 1-4 per gross. Ample discount [illegible]

BENGAL I[illegible] FACTORY,
24, Tarak Chatterji Lane, Calcutta.

"NATIVE MEN AND EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN."

With reference to the correspondence headed "Native Men and European Gentlemen" that appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 10th March, the Secretary of the I. P. and Traffic Relief Association informs us that the matter was brought to the notice of the General Traffic Manager of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, requesting him to use the term 'India' in place of "Native" in notice boards. He in reply, has informed him that he has arranged to make the necessary alterations in the notice boards.

INCOME TAX COLLECTOR AND HIS STAFF

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I should be extremely obliged if you could kindly find room in your valuable paper for the following few lines from a sympathiser who really grieves at the injustice done by the Collector of Income Tax to his staff in not promoting some of the clerks to the grades which they quite deserve in the new scheme of revision recommended to Government for sanction purely for the benefit of the staff, who have, he remarked in his recommendations carrying the scheme, been working very hard. The revision now sanctioned came into operation and the only clerks in lower grades have so far been benefited but the clerks in upper grades are looked down upon by the Collector whose fancy generally falls on the outsiders to fill up the posts of higher grades. This is a curious and unprecedented instance of reward for the hard work. Will the superior authorities give their kind attention to this and the sufferers be given justice.—Yours, etc.

SYMPATHISER.

April 14.

CONSUMPTIVE'S SUICIDE.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest touching the death of a Mahomedan woman, Ulfatbai, aged 25. The deceased was the wife of Abdul Aziz, a weaver at Ripon Road, and was suffering from consumption and was rather despondent. She had returned home after running away from the hospital. On Sunday morning people heard the deceased shouting, and when they went to her room they found it closed. When they forced an entrance they found the deceased lying dead on the floor. The jury returned a verdict of death from burns under circumstances pointing to suicide.

NINTH HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN.

The Reception Committee of the 9th Hindi Sahitya Sammelan request those who wish to enlist themselves volunteers for the approaching Hindi Sahitya Sammelan (19-20-21 April) to enlist their names and receive instructions as regards their duties, etc., at R. B. Bachhraj Jamnalal opposite Bhatia Mahanwadi, Kalbadevi Road, between 1 and 3 p.m.

NAGPUR POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

CLERKS PETITION FOR INCREASE IN PAY

A memorial has been submitted to the Viceroy by the clerks of the office of Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Nagpur, regarding substantial increase in their pay in view of the high prices which are prevailing at present.

In the course of memorial it is stated:—

Your Excellency's memorialists are fully aware of the financial difficulties of the Government in consequence of the War, but as the cost of living has risen to an unprecedented scale and as the prices of various commodities absolutely necessary for every-day life, have abnormally gone up, they are compelled to ask for some compensatory improvement in pay and prospects.

That to add to the misfortune of your Excellency's humble memorialists, "Plague" is making its appearance at Nagpur regularly every year, necessitating evacuation of infected localities and removal to the health camps in temporary sheds, the construction of which entails an average expenditure of Rs. 50 a year in addition to payment of a steadily increasing house rent to the landlords, which on an average is not less than Rs. 10 a month.

That your Excellency's memorialists beg to submit that the relief in the shape of War allowance which is only a temporary measure and is granted only to subordinates on pay not exceeding Rs. 50 per mensem is wholly inadequate considering the high prices of food and other necessaries of life at the present day.

That your Excellency's humble memorialists beg leave to submit that the average pay of a clerk even of the upper division of this office is considerably less than that of clerks of other local offices. Some immediate substantial increase of pay is therefore necessary to relieve the acute distress and hardship of your Excellency's memorialists.

That the number of appointments in this office carrying salaries above Rs. 50 is 47 only and the number on Rs. 50 and under, including apprentices and reservists, is 235, the total strength of the office being 282. It will appear from this that 83.3 per cent. of the men are on pay ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 with the inevitable consequence that after a service of about 20 years or more a clerk cannot look forward to getting more than Rs. 60 pay which represents an average increment of only Re. 1-8-0 a year.

That in view of the exceptionally pitiable circumstances detailed above, your Excellency's humble memorialists most respectfully pray:—

(a) That the minimum pay for the Upper Division may be raised to Rs. 50 and that of the Lower Division to Rs. 35 a month and the maximum pay of the Upper Division to Rs. 250 and that of the Lower Division to Rs. 100 per month; (b) That a time scale pay with an annual increment of Rs. 10 for the Upper Division and Rs. 3 for the Lower Division may kindly be introduced in the Postal Audit Offices; (c) That a House-rent allowance at 10 per cent. per mensem on the salary may kindly be sanctioned; (d) That a compensatory local allowance at a suitable rate in consequence of dearness of food etc., at the present time may kindly be sanctioned as an ad-interim measure till the permanent revision of pay is sanctioned.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

The following is a list of passengers proceeding by the s. s. Teesta sailing to-day:—

Mr T A Robinson; Capt J and Mrs Lush Engr; Mrs R H Asperappa, 2 children and infant; Mr Watson; Mr J W Leggie; Mr Reid; Mr A Anderson; Mr E S Tarlton; Mr and Mrs J W Fellows and 2 children; Mr W H Castle; Rev Powell; Mr and Mrs C A Le Mesurier, child and infant; Rev S E L and Mrs Olver and 2 infants; Mr and Mrs R M Ogden and 2 children; Mr C J Bolton; Mr and Mrs F W Shipway, 2 children and infant; Mr Graham; Mrs J P Timmins, child and infant; Miss J Taylr; Mr and Mrs A T Stewart, child and nurse; Mrs R W Nicolls; Mrs Robinson and 2 Masters; Mrs Brookes and child; Miss Greenfield; Mr Malony; Mr and Mrs C B Beadnell and child; Mr and Mrs G Carter and 2 infants; Mrs E M Collier and 2 children; Mrs A M H Curror and infant; Mr R Donaldson; Mrs H Firth child and infant; Mr G M Hossack; Miss Ivens; Mr H Jopson; Mr J Logan; Mrs Florence and Miss Hely Milne; Rev H H and Mrs Newham and Miss; Mrs J Osborn and 3 children; Miss Porteous; Mrs Lakshman Reddy and 2 infants; Miss Lloyd; Mr A C Robinson; Mrs Stephens and 2 children; Mrs Elizabeth Walker, 2 children and infant; Mr Mrs R H Cairns and child; Mr G H Pettitt; Mr W Paterson; Mrs Morton; Mr Hollingshurst; Mr Reilly; Mr Halkett; Mr J A Paul; Miss Wilkins; Mr Ambler; Rev J R Mackenzie; Miss C E Finch; Mr R N Reid; Mrs J Reid; Mr R S Davies; Mr J W Henderson; Mr and Mrs W Jolly, 2 Misses and Master; Mr N Brodie; Mr S Hargreaves; Rev C B and Mrs Gray Collier and 2 children; Mr Dubois; Mrs R M Hamlyn and 2 infants; Mr A R Barton; Dr Tombs; Mr and Mrs J Ellind and 2 children; Col R A Wanchope; Miss Aitken; Mr Rosser; Mr and Mrs E Abbott, 2 children, infant and nurse; Mr and Mrs S L Bryning and child; Miss Clarke; Mr W Cullen; Mr J L Devine; Mr and Mrs G V Everitt and child; Mr and Mrs A E P Griessen and child; Mr J Hutton; Mrs James child and infant; Mr J M Lacey; Mr and Mrs T Washington and child; Mr and Mrs A Murdoch and children; Mr P O'Brien; Mr F X Pegado; Mrs M S Runall, child and infant; Rev T W and Mrs Reese; Mr and Mrs H Richards and 2 children; Mr and Mrs R R Simpson, 2 children and infant; Rev L J and Mrs Thomas and 2 infants; Mrs Warren and infant; and Miss E Willetts.

infant; Miss E Willetts; Mr Risk; Mr and Mrs A Murdoch, and 3 children; Mr and Mrs H A Ormiston, and 2 children; Mr. H J Wort; Mrs B M Kent and infant; Major Cotter; Mr J W Tomlinson; Dr C A Barber and Mrs Barber; Mr and Mrs C A J Bailey; Mr and Mrs P G Moore and 3 children; Mrs E G Gwyther; Mrs Bell, infant and nurse; Mr W H Cardale; Mr Goodsir; Mrs Nichol; Mrs C A H Edwards and infant; Mr F Stott; Mr H Kerr; Mrs G M Wardle, 2 children and 2 infants; Mr and Mrs A G L Johnston and child; Mr F J Spaull; Capt C F Grant; Mr and Mrs Southworth, child and infant; Capt Hodgson; Mrs T Latham, 3 children and infant; Mr and Mrs J T Scotson and 2 children; Mrs E A H Blunt; Mr and Mrs Glassbrook; Rev. R M McIntosh, Mrs McIntosh and 2 daughters; Col. C Herbert, Mrs and Miss Herbert; Capt. C Redhead; Miss Rogers; Mrs A O Wills and infant.

FAMINE IN MADRAS.

IMMEDIATE MEASURES URGED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 14.

At a meeting held last evening at Triplicane Beach, with Mr. T. V. Venkatarama Iyer in the chair, a resolution was passed drawing attention of H. E. Lord Willingdon and the Government of Madras to the very serious economic distress caused in the presidency by the prevalent high prices and partial failure of last monsoon and urging the Government to take the following measures, among other things:—

To undertake immediately a comprehensive census of the available foodstuffs in the presidency; to make arrangements for conserving all produce of the presidency for local consumption; to give facilities for import of such foodstuffs as are scarce in the presidency from other parts of India, or outside, by considerable reduction if necessary in steamer and railway freight charges; by providing steamers and wagons for conveyance of food-stuffs and by other suitable methods and to take on hand immediately a programme of industrial advancement so as to give employment to the people.

SATYAGRAHIS AND ANGLO-INDIAN CRITICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Giving a dog a bad name and hanging it appears to be the guiding principle of the Anglo-Indian journalists in Indian politics; and this characterises the "Times of India" only too well. Without going into the details, it makes not only a sweeping indictment against the Indian people at large, but against the Satyagrahis in particular as well, whom it characterises as lacking in regard for the admonitions of their leaders.

Veracity, according to Lord Curzon, is not the virtue of an oriental, but it seems that a process of substitution has taken place and the Anglo-Indian much to his cost has got entangled instead. The "Times of India" has not only perverted facts and figures, but wherever it has found convenient, it has ignored them altogether as it actually did when it said that the number of people assembled at Chowpatty on Black Sunday was between five to ten thousands, whereas, in fact, the number according to the lowest computation could not be less than one lakh. It went further and said that the people kept an appearance of mourning as they were previously so instructed, thus imputing that they had had not enough of common sense of their own to realize the enormity of the blackness of the Rowlatt legislation. Again, it says, a good number of persons collected there, only out of curiosity and had nothing to do with the demonstration. But in describing the affairs of Friday last it has exceeded beyond limit and it is high time that such distortions and perversions should cease altogether. It throws all the blame upon the heads of the people; for the unfortunate events of Delhi, for the unfortunate events of Amritsar and Lahore, and for those of Ahmedabad as well, it can only find fault with the people. I am not blind to the fact that the people did commit things which were quite out of harmony with the spirit of Satyagraha; I acknowledge that the people did not behave in strict consonance with the injunctions of their leaders in certain things, all the same the "Times of India" should not have stopped here, but analysed the causes thoroughly and then and then only given its verdict. But as it is, it blames the public for the misdeeds of the Police!

It is indeed astounding to note that it attributes all the violence to the Satyagraha movement. The remedy, according to it, then, is the evil thereof. But had it not been for this Satyagraha movement, had it not been for this very thing which it condemns in such unmeasured terms, the agitation, which was bound to arise in spite of this Satyagraha movement, would have waxed and waxed so much in volume and would have been fraught with such far-reaching consequences, that a correct estimate of it would, at this stage, have been almost futile to make. There is a limit to everything beyond which you cannot go, and this is as much true of nations as it is in case of individuals. Action and reaction are two things exactly equal and opposite and the repression and its results are mathematically equal in proportion to one another.

It will not be out of place to state that "In all disputes between the people and their rulers, the presumption is at least upon a par in favour of the people. When popular discontents have been very prevalent, it may well be affirmed and supported, that there is generally something found amiss in the constitution or in the conduct of the Government. The people have no interest in disorder."

The "Times of India" ignores that it was a Satyagrahi, whose intervention it was that put an end to unnecessary bloodshed in Delhi. It quietly shuts its eyes over the fact that it was once again a Satyagrahi who with his own hands removed the stones placed in the tram-rails by some mischievous persons.

But the term Satyagraha (passive resistance) needs some more elucidation for the benefit of our Anglo-Indian critic inasmuch as it styles the intention of, and proceeding to disobey the order of the Delhi and Punjab Governments, on the part of Mr. Gandhi as an "active disobeying." Evidently then, according to it, the passive resistance on the part of Mr. Gandhi consisted in getting out of the train and sitting away on the station platform! A person who makes such crooked deductions; who cannot differentiate between active and passive resistance; who cannot perceive the self-evident line of demarcation between the two; who betrays such colossal ignorance of the very fundamentals of the art of passive resistance, forfeits his claim to either acute reasoning or sound judgment.—Yours, etc.,

MOTI C. MALKANI.

Bombay, April 13.

INJUSTICE TO PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

A correspondent from Vengurla writes:—

The school teachers of Vengurla taluka during last week established a "Teachers" Association." The aims and objects of the association are to encourage education and to remove difficulties of teachers. They passed eleven resolutions for submission to proper authorities. It is a move in the right direction and is one to be followed by teachers in the other talukas.

One of the resolutions runs as follows:—

"That the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency may be requested to make known to the association the principle on which Mr. Sakhoram Narayen Ghogale, an Assistant teacher on Rs. 35 in a school at Malwan, was appointed an Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector without considering the claims of 30 or 35 of his seniors."

It is an open injustice to promote Mr. Ghogale over the heads of clever and well-known teachers like Messrs. Anterkar, Navare, Tendulkar, Joshi and Khare by setting aside their claims. Mr. Ghogale has 15 years service to his credit, passed his third year examination standing at the bottom of the list with 40 per cent. marks and was once degraded from Rs. 22 to Rs. 20 for misbehaviour. His work upto now is of an ordinary type. Such action leads to great disappointment among competent teachers.

It is to be seen how Government will explain their action in appointing Mr. Ghogale having regard to the work and competency of his seniors who number about 35.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd who left for Simla on Thursday returned to Bombay on Sunday night.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

The Satyagraha Vow.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights o individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole, and the State itself, is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until they are withdrawn, we Shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as A Committee, to be hereafter appointed, may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

All communications regarding Satyagraha, especially signatures to the Vow, should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries of the Satyagraha Sabha, 251, Hornby Road.

LATEST SIGNATORIES TO SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

The total number of signatories to the pledge stands at 1,701, out of whom 680 are from Bombay and 1,021 from mofussil. Our list does not contain the Karachi list.

BOMBAY.

Shah Buddin Abdul Raheman Toongaiker.
Maganlal Jaduram Dave.
Ganesh Subarao Vajrantak.
Chimanlal Jivanlal Joshi.
Jaikrishna Manohar Ghate.
Jeenabhai Jeevandas Contractor.
Ramniklal Maneklal Pandit.
Rawal Maneklal Nathuram.
Jivanlal Lalchand Shah.
Varjivandas Chunilal Shroff.
Harjivandas Ranchhoddas.
Shah Devji Lakhamsi.
Chhotalal Harkisandas.
Maneklal F. Mehta.
Revandas Bhulabhai.
Chhotabhai Parsottambhai Patel.
Musaji Karimbhai Surali.
Mrs. Subhadrabai Narsidas Khakhar.
Chanchalben Maneklal Pathek.
Chandulal Manchhachand.
Velji Keshavji.
Ramchander Narayan Pandit.
Charandas Devji.
Becharlal Khusaldas Patel.
Popat Karsandas Swadeshi.
Hiralal Kalidas Shroff.
Liladhar Sunderji.
Devji Keshavji.
Ramji Haridas.
Amar Dahyabhai Mathurbhai.
Chimanlal Mehta.
K. N. Killekar.
Mahadev Laxman Pawar.
Damodardas Dani.
Laxmandas Rathi.
Himatram Ranchhodbhai Barot.
Santaram Ramkrishna Parkar.
Balvantrai M. Bhuta.
Parvatishanker Dalpatram Trivedi.
Nanji Lavji.
Haridas Dayal.
Gajanand Atmaram Chanderker
Bhanji Damodar.
Gopal Ramchandra Trimbakkar.
Damodar Raghavjee Deshai.
Baluram Krishnath Rane.
Parsotam Jethalal Itwala.
Manilal Hargowind.
Umashanker G. Vaidya.
Keshavlal Ramchandra.
Chunilal K. Parekh.
Maganlal Dalpatbhai Trivedi.
Jayprasad M. Yajnik.
V. Deshi Kachary.
Ranchhoddas M. Kapadia.
Manishanker Balashanker Rishi.
Sambhagwati Manigauri Motilal Sharma.
Revashanker Dayashanker Puajani.
Dayashanker Ambaram.
Manilal Chhatrabhuj.
Shah Amarchand Hirachand.
U. Subha Rao.
Chimanlal D. Pandya.
Amratlal Jethalal Trivedi.
Soni Maganlal Fakirbhai.
Framroz C. Madan.
Pestonji D. Mistri.
Hason Haji Aub.
Nagindas Chunilal.
Desai Laljee Nandabhai.
Chunilal Maganlal Shet.
Narharlal Bhagwanlal.
Manilal Harkishandas.
Nayak Shami Shamchand.
N. R. Mentalwala.
Labhashanker Harjivan.
Kalidas Mahdev.
Dhaneshwar Ambaram.
Parsotam Himatram.
Shamjee Jethalal.
Hajt Ismail Haji Abdoola.
Khatao Walabhadas Shett.
Harihar Sharma.
Harilal Kalyanjee Sheth.
Mohmad Usaf Nazim.
Dolatram Kashiram Pandit.

AMRAOTI (BERAR).

Gopal Kashinath Shahgram.

HANSOT (ANKLESWAR).

Bhanunand Pranjivandas.
Pranjivandas Jamnadas.

AJARPURA (ANAND).

Somabhai Sankerbhai.
Pursottam Avachalbhai.
Mulji Dhanji.
Ranchhod Kalidas.
Gosai Fulgarsingh Sirgar.

CHAKEN (DIST. AHMEDNAGAR).

Sivram Mahadev Joshi.

POONA CAMP.

Trikumlal Bapulal.
Vadilal J. Vora.
Popatlal Dahyabhai.
Jaywant Venkaji.
Chhotalal Bhagwandas.
Somabhai Sivabhai Patel.
Ravjibhai Motibhai Patel.
Bansilal B. Marvadi.
Shet Motichand Kevalchand.

POONA CITY.

Narayan Gyamba.
Mahadev Rajaram Gokhale.
Babu Balapa Vagda.
Sanker Hari Mule.
Vishnu Ramchandra Sapre.
S. Krishna Rao Telang.
Gopal Sitaram Amdeker.
Janardan Sadashiv Mehandale.

NADIAD.

Gokaldas Dwarkadas Talati.
Fulabhai Bhailalbhai.
Gokal Kila Kandia.
Pursottam Chhaganbhai.
Chhotalal Parbhushanker Joshi.
Hariprasad Chhotalal Kantharia.
Poonambhai Mathurbhai Patel.
Sankerlal Maganlal Kansara.
Rana Jebhai Veniram.
Gamir Heman Barot.
Mangal Lala.
Chhotalal Ambalal Desai.
Chhotalal Pursottam Patel.
Valand Bhulabhai Bhimabhai.

PORDA (BORSAD).

Hathibhai Desaibhai Patel.
Aditbhai Jairam Bhat.
Bhailalbhai Jethabhai.
Desaibhai Vrajbhai.
Dhanaji Mathurbhai.
Desaibhai Nathabhai.
Javer Bhaiji.
Patel Bhikhabhai Mathurbhai.
Moti Parbhudas.
Patel Lalu Virjibhai.

VASAD (ANAND).

Patel Kalyan Karsan.
Patel Harmanbhai Mathur.
Darji Chhaganlal Mangaldas.
Patel Ranchhodbhai Mathurbhai.
Shah Manilal Kalidas.
Sadhu Jamnadasji Jekisandasji.
Patel Gangadas Sanker.
Patel Parsottam Gangadas.
Patel Ranchhoddas Chhotalal.
Patel Ranchhoddas Narayan.
Patel Tribhovan Maiji.
Patel Chhotabhai Kalyanbhai.
Patel Karsanbhai Bhulabhai.
Patel Chhotabhai Jivabhai.
Shah Motilal Gokalbhai.
Rana Tribhovan Lalubhai.
Vithal Tarji Patel.
Shah Keshavlal Chhaganbhai.
Patel Ranchhod Laxmidas.
Patel Tribhovan Hathibhai.
Patel Jethabhai Govind.

RAS (BORSAD).

Desai Mathur.
Vaidya Panachand Kisor.
Patel Sivabhai Bhalabhai.
Patel Vallab Jethabhai.
Valand Bechar Ghela.
Patel Hirabhai Naranbhai.
Patel Bapubhai Javerbhai.

ABU ROAD.

Motilal Sharma.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

The office of the Satyagraha Sabha has been removed to 72, Apollo Street.

ALEXANDRA GIRLS' INSTITUTION.

ANNUAL PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Alexandra Girls' Institution was held yesterday in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Science Institute, Bombay, yesterday. The Hon. Mr. J. G. Covernton, Director of Public Instruction, presided, and there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. C. M. Cursetji read the Directors' school-progress report for 1918, in the course of which it was stated that there were on the roll 214 pupils at the close of the year. In March, 1918, six out of the eight that were sent up passed the Matriculation Examination.

The pupils then went through an interesting programme of English, French and Gujerati recitations, and fancy skipping, etc., of which the several items were loudly applauded. Mrs. J. G. Covernton then gave away the prizes.

The Hon. Mr. J. G. Covernton, addressing the assembly, said the school was distinguished for three special features. The first was that it was under the high patronage of the Queen Mother Alexandra, which was a great and singular honour, for he could recall no other school which could claim that distinction. The second was that it was the first girls' high school to have been founded in Bombay. When Government started such schools they would feel that they were following in the footsteps of the late Mr. Manockji Cursetji, the founder of this school. The Hon. Mr. Covernton next dwelt upon the necessity of furthering the cause of women's education, saying that if they educated their daughters and sisters, these in their turn would see to the education of both their sons and daughters. He next congratulated Mrs. Stewart and other members of the staff on the doings of the past year. The year was marked by one epidemic after another and still the school had not only kept its head above water, but made excellent progress. He hoped other schools in Bombay would have as good a situation as this school had. He was glad to find that they in this school paid attention to physical culture and domestic science. He wished a larger number of girls took up these subjects in future instead of some other subjects.

On the motion of Mr. C. M. Cursetji, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. and Mrs. Covernton.

DEMOBILIATION MUDDLE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be pleased if you can insert this in your valuable paper, as I know it will be the means of catching the eye of at least one responsible and able Officer, and there by helping me and other such cases in Poona.

I am age 56 years and joined the Army in October, 1881, and served my King and Country in Egypt,—India, Burmah and West Africa, and when I left Government service. I was engaged in private business in India, Ceylon and Egypt, being a representative Gold Medal salesman of London and well known to Messrs. Minimax Ltd., Marks and Co., Dunnett and Co., Framjee Nowrojee and Co., of Bombay with whom I have done considerable business.

When war broke out I patriotically offered my services to Government, and in 1916, I received a cable from the Secretary of State in India, in consequence of which I proceeded to India and joined the S. and T. Corps, and went to the Palastine Front and acted as Indian Interpreter and Hindustani teacher for officers and N. C. O.'s of the D. T. C.'s I returned sick and in January, 1919, I applied to my Commanding Officer for my discharge. In March, 1919, my C. O. the A. D. S. and T. Poona instructed me to write and apply to the Central Employment and Labour Board Delhi, as he could do nothing, not with standing Demob Instructions (British) No 7 dated 5th February, 1919. I accordingly wrote to the Secretary C. E. and L. Board and he replied informing me that the Board could do nothing, and instructed me to renew my application to my O. C. in accordance with Demob Ins. No. 7 of 6th February, 1919, as I am taking up my old employment. I did this and he declined to do anything further or see me, although I wrote and requested that my application should be forwarded to the G. O. C. Poona. I am now helpless and am incurring considerable business losses owing to the quite unnecessary delay in securing my discharge and trust if this meets the eyes of the responsible authorities that they will help an old soldier and brother to encourage my self appointed nurses to condescend to take off my bib and let me go, as I shall never starve—Yours, etc.,

A POOR OLD WRECK.

Poona, April. 10.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 14.

The Beighton Hockey Tournament, which has drawn no less than thirty-four entries, thirteen of which are from up-country, opened to-day in bright weather. Although the matches drew fairly large crowds, they were not of tournament form. The results of the three matches played to-day are given below:—

Rangers v. Customs.—Played on Calcutta ground. The match ended in a win for Customs by 4 goals to 3. The game was a ding-dong affair from start to finish.

Medicals v. 1st Brahmans, on Dalhousie ground. After a scrappy game the Medicals beat their opponents by odd goal in three.

La Martiniere v. Measurers ended in a draw.—One goal all.

TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The following is the result of the game played yesterday:—

HANDICAP SINGLE FINAL.

A. E. Kebblewhite, 15, beat L. G. Baine, 3/6, 6—0, 3—6, 6—1.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT: FIRST ROUND.

IGATPURI RY. GYMKHANA (2) BEAT POONA GYMKHANA.

The second game in the first round of the tournament after the process of elimination in the preliminary round, came off between the Igatpuri Railway Gymkhana and the Poona Gymkhana on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Monday, when a fast, interesting and very evenly contested encounter ended in a victory for the Igatpuri boys by the narrow margin of a goal, the scores being two goals to one. The sides were very evenly matched and it was a cruel irony of fate that in spite of quite an equal share in attack, the visitors from Poona had to admit defeat by a goal. Goddard, the Igatpuri custodian, was a host in himself and was primarily responsible for the lucky win of his team. The game was quite a ding-dong affair and there was hardly anything to choose between the teams. Hard hitting, hot pace, sturdy defence and combined passes at times characterised the operations in which neither team showed any sign of slackness. Both the teams had their turn in attack and defence and considering the balance of exchanges, a draw might have been a true index of the game. Bateman, the Poona Gymkhana custodian, was also responsible for some good saves by his timely rushes and judicious kicks. Bennett played a great game at back as did Morris, Hawke and Major Warden in the forward line. For the Igatpuri team, besides, the two backs Macmillan and Woods, Boult, Spiers and Hasset were seen to great advantage. The difference between the teams, however, lay in their half-back play, the Igatpuri trio being more alert in following up the progress of their forwards than the opposing half-line, who though equally alert and brainy lagged far too behind their forward line. It must be admitted in fairness to the beaten team that the spoiling tactics of their half-line and Macmillan in particular were quite praiseworthy. There was no lack of dash on either set of forwards who for full 60 minutes were seen to gallop for all they were worth

The opening operations saw the Igatpuri team keeping up a hot pressure on the Poona Gymkhana defence for full ten minutes during which Bateman, the Poona custodian, negotiated two shots by Spiers and Hasset in fine style. A foul against Woods for "sticks" relieved the pressure and the Poona Gymkhana retaliated in vigorous style. A shot by Major Wardew was warded off by Goddard and soon after a splendid centre-pass by Morris went abegging. The Igatpuri forwards attacked in turn and Crible putting Hasset in possession, the latter dribbling down the field with clever tackling beat the Poona Gymkhana custodian with a low stinging shot. Elated with success, the Igatpuri forwards got down again, but Money Farrell, Platts and Bennett developed magnificent defensive tactics and held their opponents at bay. Even play ruled for some time and eventually Hawke initiated an attack and a splendid passing bout saw Major Warden within an ace of scoring, but Goddard rose equal to the occasion and saved some ugly rushes with timely and powerful kicks. A few minutes before the call of half-time, the Poona Gymkhana team forced two corners in quick succession, but Goddard came to the rescue, and a low sipping shot by Turner was warded off by the Igatpuri custodian in brilliant style. Soon after half-time was called, when the Igatpuri team was leading by a goal to nil.

After change of ends, the Igatpuri forwards kept on attacking for a few minutes during which Bateman saved two shots from Hasset, but they were gradually driven down to their own territory. After this short spell of attack, the Poona Gymkhana forwards kept on attacking, but Woods and Macmillan cleared the coast time and again with long shots, depriving the rushing Poona forwards of their coveted end. After about 12 minutes' even play during which both sides attacked in turn, Hasset, receiving the ball from Boult dodged right through the opposing backs and beat Bateman with a clever feint, neatly placing the ball in the Poona Gymkhana net. Not to be daunted, the Poona team attacked vigorously. Platts initiating the offensive with a splendid pass to Major Drayson, who in turn sent on to Major Warden. The latter shot, but Goddard was all there and saved the situation. From the rebound Hawke caught the ball in the air and sent in an uppish shot which completely beat the Igatpuri custodian.

Igatpuri Rly. Gymkhana ..... Two goals.
Poona Gymkhana ..... One goal.

The attack was well sustained and the Poona Gymkhana forwards raided the opposing defence in a vigorous style and forced a few corners in quick succession, but all the time they met with a sturdy and determined defence by Macmillan, Woods, Crible and Goddard. Attacks followed counter-attacks and in spite of their strenuous efforts to get on equal terms with the Igatpuri team, the Poona forwards failed to add to their score and the game ended in a victory for the Igatpuri team as stated.

The teams were:—

Igatpuri Railway Gymkhana:—Goddard; Macmillan and Woods; Boult, Crible and Carter; Hadrill, Spiers, Hasset, Brown and Woolley.

Poona Gymkhana:—Bateman; Bennett and Sydenham; Money, Farrell and Platts; Morris, Hawke, Major Warden, Major Drayson and Turner.

Referees:—Captain Mathews and Mr. James.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Bandra Y. M. S. C. v. 35th I. D. F. (Poona).

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PREMCHAND—We cannot publish your letter.

A PARSEE—Your letter is too long.

JUSTICE—We regret we cannot publish your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 15th April, 1919.

THE DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

The order of the Punjab Government forbidding Indian-edited papers from publishing independent reports of the turmoil at Lahore and Amritsar has been followed by an official communique which, we regret to say, is as imperious in tone as it is scanty in facts. We are told that nearly thirty Indians were killed in the encounter, while the circumstances in which Europeans lost their lives are related with a degree of reserve which adds to the mystery of the account. Mr. Robinson attempted "to check the advance of the crowd" and was mobbed to death; as regards Mr. Stewart, Mr. Scott and Mr. Thomson, we are merely told that they were foully murdered. The "Civil and Military Gazette" says that Mr. Thomson killed many before his death. He might have been foully murdered, but let us know how. Now that the trouble has ben suppressed, it is desirable for the public, who lament these results as much as the Government, to know the circumstances in which these men were overpowered. Whatever be the cause of the tumult, it is obvious that some persons fought with a frenzy which was deepened by the relentless conduct of the police and the military. We are not surprised at the protest of the "Tribune" that it is prevented from reporting or commenting on the actual happenings of last Thursday and Friday, since the privilege of pro-official organs has been fully exploited in defence of official conduct. None of the pro-official reports, including the communique, has shown much compunction regarding the toll of Indian lives. We are not surprised at the sense of misanthropic repose and self-exculpation thus displayed. A contemporary brooding over the death of the four Europeans—which all have unequivocally deplored—has remarked that the story of Amritsar will send a thrill of horror and indignation throughout the Empire. Let us not be over-cynical in equating the values of human lives, but deprecate the event and demand justice for all. Napoleon was once told that the hereditary kings of Europe prided on their blue blood, but he answered that his blood was not ditch water either. Our point is that those who demand justice in a spirit savouring of a blood-feud deserve no hearing and that the only legitimate course open is that of an impartial inquiry for the adjudication of blame.

We are afraid that the demand for an inquiry into the conduct of the authorities is nowadays looked upon as a querulous affair and a concession to agitators. Dead men tell no tales, but premature heroics about the conduct of the military are hardly calculated to ensure justice, which can be done, not by executive self-approval, but by the finding of the facts. For the sake of justice and for proving that no offender however highly placed is immune under British rule, it is necessary to institute a court of inquiry. The Government cannot in justice afford to wind up this tale of blood without the punishment of those, whether private offenders or public officers, who are responsible for the outrages committed. It is no use declaiming against the class of people called agitators and yielding to the temptation of leaving things alone after volleys of hard words and—of bullets. The official communique is unsatisfactory not only on account of the scantiness of facts, but also on account of apparent misstatements. According to it, the tragedy opens with the serving of the Defence of India Act orders on Dr Kitchlew and Mr. Satyapal interning them in Amritsar. We are told that this took place on the early morning of 10th. Their crime was that they were agitators, but there is some discrepancy about the story of their punishment. The "Civil and Military Gazette" announced the internment of Dr. Kitchlew and Mr. Satyapal on the 5th instant and the news was republished by us on the 6th. The communique dates the trouble from the 10th, that is, the day after Mr. Gandhi was held up—a curious deviation. For disobedience, they should have been sentenced to a maximum of three years and a fine, but they were apparently spirited away, as we now learn, to Kangra Valley. The communique is ostensibly issued as a correction to "misleading" reports, but it has itself the defect of being misleading. It consists of a series of statements interlarded with abrupt orders to fire. The Government of India cannot rightly be content with the perfunctory recital of events given by Sir Michael O'Dwyer's Government. The oracular and entirely superfluous contention that the duty of a Government is to maintain order does not meet the demand that there must be a sifting and independent inquiry into the circumstances leading to and connected with these incidents. The agents of a civilised Government are not entitled to resort to any means they like for the restoration of civil order, so long as they profess to act in the name of law no less than that of order.

Those who attempt to impose on Mr. Gandhi and Satyagraha the responsibility of these unfortunate occurrences are pursuing a foolish line of reasoning and they will not help Government in reaching the right remedy. They proclaim that the Black Act is a settled fact and that it is vain to agitate. To these pleasing asseverations they add the moral that Satyagraha results in bloodshed. The counsel merely amounts to this that in vicarous penance for outrages they have endeavoured to prevent and for which the short-sighted policy of Government is ultimately responsible, Satyagrahis should acquiesce in the enactment of the statute which they are pledged to oppose at their own peril. That is impossible and the argument is false and unfair. It is for the Government to see the strength of the opposition and act with a gentleness which is stronger than their own temper. As an Act opposed by all the people and not possessing an iota of moral sanction, it has no title to unquestioned acceptance in a civilised community. We strongly believe that we are past the stage of Government by executive fiat and the significance of the struggle lies in the refusal of the nation to be dragged back into an obsolete rule of Government. The "Pioneer" talks of the futility of placating the implacable and says that "the time has come seriously to consider whether the extraordinary license hitherto given to hold meetings should continue." The giver can also take away! Weapons are being drawn from the old armoury in the Punjab and in Amritsar and Lahore the Seditious Meetings Act has come into operation. The "Pioneer" has thus cause to rejoice. The point, however, to note at present is the larger cooperation of the people for the maintenance of order during the agitation which has come to stay and which Indian critics of Satyagraha may one day have to bless in the event. Mr. Gandhi has accordingly appealed to the public to avoid even in their constitutional activities many practices to which they have been accustomed. He is bound with the weight of his moral authority and restraint to succeed in controlling a movement which really has tempered an agitation that was inevitable, and which depends on the sufferings of those who are pledged to them, for emerging victorious in the end.

THE CONDITION OF KANARA.

North Kanara has the unique misfortune of being the most backward district of this Presidency. The failure of the rains and, naturally, of the crops, has driven a vast bulk of the inhabitants to the very verge of starvation. From Government replies to questions by certain members of the local Legislative Council, we find that there was an excess of 12,782 deaths over normal years due to influenza during the last three months of 1918. The victims were for the most part earning members of their respective families, and the consequent misery and privation such a death-rate must have created among a people never sufficiently fed, even in normal years, may easily be imagined. The district stands first as regards percentage of population on cultivable area in the whole of the Presidency. The population supported by agriculture per square mile of cultivable area in this district is 487 as compared with 363 and 365 in the Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts respectively. The total cropped area is 3,40,735 acres and 1,26,555 acres are fallow. In the circumstance Government could very properly and conveniently have brought an appreciably large portion of this fallow land under cultivation and relieved the sufferings of the poor inhabitants to some extent. The obvious action has not been taken.

The situation has been aggravated by the fact that the assessment has rapidly and relentlessly been collected though the responsible officials know fully well that the crops of the district in certain villages at least are below four annas and that the inhabitants are rightly entitled to a remission in assessment. On the other hand, Government, are not prepared to state the anna valuation of crops in the Southern Division though a question to this effect was asked by the Hon. Mr. Belvi in December last. Does it take Government four months to collect their own statistics? Of what use will these figures be to the public when the whole assessment for the year is collected? The assessment of the district is in the first place very high, being on an average Rs. 5-11-0 compared with Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 1-4-0 in the Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts respectively. The inhabitants have very humbly raised their voice from time to time against the rise in assessment, but to no purpose. The reasons advanced for the increase were that Kanara, especially the Karwar taluka, would have a railway, the forest would be available to the people and the influx from the Ghat talukas would increase the general trade of the coast talukas. None of these assurances have been fulfilled while the increase still continues. The rapid increases of population supported by agriculture, viz., 61 per cent. in 1882, 64 per cent. in 1901 and 67 per cent. in 1911, constitute a clear proof of the growing poverty of the agricultural people of the district as there are no openings for any other trade or occupation. The district is divided into two divisions of eight talukas. The four below-ghat talukas, namely, Karwar, Ankola, Kumpta and Honawar require a very good downpour of rain as the soil is sandy. The above-ghat talukas, viz., Yellapur, Sirsi, Siddapur and Haliyal, possess some gardens of betel nuts and the assessment there is as high as Rs. 11-15-0 for garden land as against Rs. 6-5-0 in the Ratnagiri district. These gardens, again, cannot be developed for want of encouragement from Government in the way of facilities for manure and fodder. Malaria being always prevalent, the population of these talukas is very thin. The below-ghat talukas have to depend on rains for their crops and as these have failed it was the inevitable duty of the Government to look to the maintenance of lives of both inhabitants and cattle. The earning members in great many cases having fallen victims to the ravages of influenza, the maintenance of the survivors of the victims largely falls on the Government.

Government have failed in their duty in this respect and to make the situation still worse nearly 3,000 people have now been made idle by the decision of the Government to discontinue the extraction of liquor from cocoanut trees and to have mowra liquor, though, we understand, Mr. Monteath, the late Collector of the district, was against the adoption of such a step. The driving of 3,000 toddy drawers to idleness naturally makes the economic condition of the district very acute as nearly 12,000 persons, dependent on these, have now to seek some labour or the other which most unfortunately is absent in the district. Thus these miserable people boome a burden on the already-burdened soil and Government have not opened sufficiently substantial relief works which would go to alleviate their sufferings to some extent at least. The pressure on land is so heavy that it is now impossible for the cultivators to maintain themselves merely on agriculture. The partial failure of the crops for the last two or three years rendered it impossible for the poor inhabitants to bear the strain of famine this year. As we have pointed out, the prevailing high assessment is a great factor detrimental to the progress of the people and the absence of banking facilities or even of a large number of co-operative credit societies is sufficient proof of this. Again, the average mortality amongst cattle from contagious diseases alone is 1,576. Government, however, do not see the necessity of appointing a Veterinary Surgeon in the coast talukas of the district. Doubtless there are no less than 2,000 money-lenders in the district, which again shows to what perilous state the people of the district have been reduced. It should further be noted that this district paid the least amount in income tax in the whole Presidency, that is, Rs. 14,000, in pre-war days. Out of the Rs. 4 lakhs allotted to the Southern Division for takavi advances, Kanara no doubt was fortunate in getting Rs. 24,000, but this amount is quite in adequate to the existing demand. It is not that Kanara has no industrial future but the fact that Government from time to time failed to grasp the opportunities for development and to assist the local enterprising landholders in their endeavour to improve their lands by granting them facilities and concessions, has crippled the growth and helped the deterioration of the district. The 1,26,000 acres of fallow land can be most beneficially utilised by bringing it to a level with other adjoining lands or protecting the saline lands from the tidal waters of the sea. The other sources of industrial progress are ship-building, curing fish and paper making. Government have created a post of Chief Conservator of Forests for the development of local ship-building industry but Mr. Bell could not, during these two years, show any marked and appreciable advance in this direction. Mr. Walke, a qualified ship's officer, appointed as Superintendent of Fisheries, Southern Range, has not yet done anything substantial to start this industry in the Kanara district, though there are great prospects for this industry in that district. As for paper, we have still to know what is being done. And thus we end the neglected history of a negleced district.

Notes of the Day.

Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali.

The decision of the Goverament of India, just announced, refusing the release of Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali, will create a feeling of profound and bitter disappointment throughout the country—a feeling that, we have not the least doubt, will be shared, alike by Hindus and Moslems. We shall have more to say on the matter shortly. For the moment we can only emphasise that no decision of the Government of India could be more calculated to aggravate the present situation than their refusal to release the brothers. Government have hitherto completely failed to justify their order of internment against the latter and what they failed to do in spite of the excuse of the war they cannot succeed in doing now, when the war is over and the peace treaty is soon to be signed. The decision of the Government has obviously been based on the report of the Committee, of which Mr. Raoof was a member, though, in view of the well known facts of the case, it is hardly likely that any committee of fair-minded persons would refuse its assent to the release of the brothers. At all events, the public is entitled to know the recommendations of the Committee in this matter and the grounds which have led the Government to adhere to their obstinate and unstatesmanlike attitude.

My Blunder, and Your Blood.

British people have the amiable habit of saying that they always blunder into the right thing—in the end. As for the interval of suffering, it becomes terrible when the sufferers are other people. General Allenby now announces the appointment of a ministry under Rushdy Pasha in Egypt. Along with this message, is the announcement that the deportees have been given permission to visit Britain for the objects of the deputation. In the result, we have the old prime-minister come back to power—it may be a diminished quantity—and the ex-ministers have leave to proceed to Britain. It is a case of "as you were" or rather "as you ought to have been." After the retracing of steps, the old demand is found to have been reached. The claim of the Nationalists to go to London could have been granted in the first instance without the slightest detriment to Egypt or to the Empire, but some one having blundered, no one paused to reason why or make reply and Egypt had to suffer a veritable nightmare of disturbance and bloodshed. If there had been wisdom shown in the beginning, Egypt could have passed on without falling into the slough of blood. The question now is that of hauling the culprits for punishment, but the casuistry about prestige and show of strength and Oriental psychology may screen the offender.

Negation of Good and Orderly Government.

The letter which Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque has written to the Viceroy resigning his seat in the Imperial Legislative Council, must bring home to the Government of India the intensity of the feeling aroused in the country by the tragic events of Delhi—a feeling which has been aggravated by the knowledge of similar occurrences in other parts of the country. The first duty of every civilised government, if it is anxious to justify its existence, is to discover the mood of the people and to adjust its actions accordingly. What is wrong with the present method of administration in this country, is that it does not even pretend to be carried on with the consent of the people. "Unfortunately", Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque says with eloquent simplicity, "the officials don't recognise the changed condition of India, and they still carry on the administration of the country, according to their old out-of-date methods, in which the people count not." The result is "a negation of all good and orderly government."

A Police Outrage.

In this unfortunate country the ways of the police are as cruel as they are devious. A case of revolting conduct on the part of the police in mal-treating a Moslem woman has been brought to light in the Bengal Legislative Council. In reply to a question put by the Hon. Mr. Akbil Chandra Dutt the facts of the case were admitted by Government to be substantially true. As stated by the "Moslem Herald" of Allahabad, the facts are these:—

> The poor woman was in an advanced state of pregnancy, and was made to walk on foot a long distance. After she had walked some distance she informed the constable and the chaukidar that she had a pain in the abdomen and asked for permission to rest a while. Thereupon, it was alleged, she received a blow from the said constable and after walking about three hours she began to bleed, and her cloth being stained with blood, her brother, also an accused in the same case, gave her a cloth to protect her from the gaze of the people. On the following day she was again made to walk from Talma to Faridpur where she was admitted into the gaol with her cloth soaked with blood, and within a few hours after her admission, she was delivered of a still-born child.

The accuracy of these facts except that the woman was assaulted by the constable, was not challenged by Government. Government replied that an enquiry was being conducted into the case.

Drastic Example Needed.

The horrible part of the matter is that such instances of police outrage are not rare. The case of the unlucky Sindubala is still fresh in the mind of the public. The inquiry promised by Government is to be conducted by an official We put it to Government what earthly possibility there of inspiring any public confidence in such an inquiry, where the cooperation of non-officials is not sought? It will be like the hundred other inquiries which are everyday being manipulated by Government officials in secret. The result of such inquiries are generally contrary to what the people expect. The Police get a meed of praise, while the conduct of the members of the public concerned is invariably condemned. What public interest and justice demand is a full and impartial inquiry into the case, and the punishment of the wrong-doer in such a manner as to set a drastic example to the service.

Educating the Blind.

A correspondent states that the Government of his Highness the Gackwar, have opened two classes in two districts of the State for the education of the blind. In India there are very few institutions devoted to the training of the blind. Calcutta, Palamkotta, Mysore, and Bombay institutions are doing considerable useful work in the interest of the blind. The primary object of these institutions is to render the blind self-supporting and free from the thraldom of dependence, by giving them both industrial and literary education. As Dr. Armitage says: "It is more economical to educate the blind than to maintain them throughout their life." For the present, the two classes mentioned have opened in the deaf-mute schools of Baroda and Mehsana as a temporary measure, but we understand new and independent schools will be opened shortly. The beginning made by the Baroda State is a very modest one, but it is not too soon.

AMRITSAR AND LAHORE RIOTS.

MORE THAN 30 MEN KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 13.

The following press communique has been issued:—

As various exaggerated and misleading reports appear to be in circulation regarding the disturbances which have lately taken place at Amritsar and Lahore, the following authoritative account is published:—

On the early morning of the 10th orders under the Defence of India (consolidation) Rule were served on Doctors Saifuddin Kitchlew, and Satya Pal, two local agitators, whose speeches and activities during the previous few weeks combined to bring about a state of general unrest in Amritsar. They were removed by motor and train shortly before 11 a.m. News of these arrests rapidly spread through the city. A large crowd numbering possibly ten or twenty thousand thereupon collected, and endeavoured to rush the Civil Lines. In anticipation of possible trouble, pickets were posted at the railway over-bridge and level-crossing connecting the City with the Lines. Arriving at the over-bridge the crowd refused to obey orders to disperse or retire, and stones were thrown at men of the picket. The district Magistrate gave the order to fire. The mob thus defeated in its immediate object, turned back towards the City and divided itself into two portions. The first of these, arming themselves with wooden rails, and similar weapons attacked the railway station. Here, a part of the goods shed was burnt, and a railway subordinate named Robinson, who attempted to check the advance of the crowd, was murdered. Troops and police on the spot succeeded, however, in preventing damage being done to the station itself. While these events were in progress, the other part of the mob, attacked and burnt the Town Hall, Banks and certain other buildings inside the city. Two British officers of the National Bank, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Scott, and one of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Mr. Thomson, were foully murdered. Other Europeans in th city succeeded in evading the rioters with the exception of Sergeant Rowlings, Cantonment Electrician, who was intercepted and overpowered while endeavouring to reach the Fort. Smaller bodies of the rioters broke away and endeavoured to destroy the permanent way at various points, and wrecked the small station of Chahaharta on the main line and Bagtanwala on the Pathiksur line. Trains were delayed for some hours on the 10th, but normal traffic on the main lines were fully restored the following day.

Local troops and police reinforced by a company of Gurkha soldiers passing through Amritsar by a train at the time succeeded in preventing any successful attack on the Civil Lines and in restoring order at the railway station, and other important points. Military reinforcement arrived in Amritsar during the course of the evening, and by nightfall the mob was confined to the limits of the City which was practically surrounded. On the following evening detachments of troops entered the city itself, and encountered no resistance. The total number of killed among the crowd is believed to be between twenty and thirty. The relatives of the dead persons were permitted to dispose of the bodies outside the city under conditions laid down by the Commissioner who arrived on the evening of the 10th.

AT LAHORE.

Disturbances of a similar character, though with less unfortunate results, occurred at Lahore. When the news of the Amritsar riot was received on the evening of the 10th shops in the City and the vicinity quickly closed, and a noisy crowd endeavoured to force its way towards the Civil Lines. The crowd was met by a small police detachment near the High Court, and on refusal to abandon its progress was dispersed under orders of the District Magistrate by musket fire. At a later hour in the evening, the police were again compelled to fire on the disorderly crowds which attacked them with missiles in the vicinity of Lohari Gate. Two persons were killed in the day's firing, about four others were wounded.

Military precaution had early been taken to render any recurrence of such events impossible, and on 11th no collisions occurred between the police or troops and the mob either at Amritsar or at Lahore. Though the shops remained closed on the morning of the 12th troops passed through the Lahore city itself, and occupied certain commanding points. At one point, only a crowd obstructed the passage of the troops and brickbats were thrown. Under orders of the District Magistrate the troops dispersed the crowd with a few musket shots, two being killed, and as many more wounded.

At Amritsar the day passed off quietly. Troops marched round and into the city, and found the streets almost deserted.

AMRITSAR DISTURBANCES

ACCOUNT OF "C. AND M. GAZETTE'S" REPRESENTATIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 12.

A representative of the "Civil and Military Gazette" who visited Amritsar on Friday afternoon says, that from all accounts five Europeans have been murdered, the acting Sergeant Rowlands, Military Works, and the ex-soldier Robinson being two of the victims since buried with full military honours.

Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal, to whose arrests the disturbances are said to be due, have been sent to Dharmsala.

The rioters after looting the banks poured oil and petrol on everything and set fire to them. The bodies of European victims in the National Bank have been burnt beyond recognition. Mr. Thomson of the Alliance Bank killed several rioters with a revolver before he was overpowered. Messrs. J. Thomson and Ross of the Chartered Bank were rescued by the police.

Everything of value in the Town Hall including official papers and records have been destroyed and the mission church and the Punjab Religious Depot are also destroyed. Mr. Pinto of the Telegraph Department stuck most gallantly to his post till rescued by the guard. Several Europeans had thrilling escapes and a number were given shelter in the houses of Indians, who sheltered them till calm prevailed at midnight.

Dr. Easdon, lady doctor of the Municipal Zenana Hospital, escaped by hiding in a small closet and dressing in native costumes. The police did splendid work and saved many European lives.

Constant shouts of "Gandhi-ki-Jai" were heard during the riots.

Telephonic communication with Amritsar has been restored and everything is reported quiet.

DELHI RIOTS.

STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

"TIMES'" REFORM BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., April 14.

Replying in the House of Commons to Sir J. D. Rees, Dr. Fisher read a telegram from the Viceroy dated March 31st detailing the rioting in Delhi on March 30th.

Dr. Fisher added that the Viceroy reported a few days later that there had been no trouble elsewhere.

"The Times" commenting on the Delhi riots says that Indian extremists are not creating an atmosphere favourable to the passage of the Reform Bill, but the paper believes that Government will not be deterred from passing it by the excesses that are now beginning, just as they will not be driven into framing further concessions which would be beyond India's present capacity to utilise with advantage to herself.

NO DISTURBANCE IN AMRITSAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, April 12.

There has been no further disturbance

"TRIBUNE" ON LAHORE INCIDENTS.

INDEPENDENT ENQUIRY URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 12.

In the course of a leaderette "The Tribune" writes:—This evening owing to difficulties which we are not in a position to explain to-day we are unable to publish any account of the happenings at Lahore on Thursday afternoon even in this issue. While reserving our comments on the incidents for a subsequent occasion we do consider it our imperative duty to urge upon the attention of the authorities the absolute necessity and supreme desirability, as soon as things have quieted down, of instituting a sifting and independent enquiry into the circumstances leading to and connected with those incidents. If the public was already in a state of excitement previous to the incidents that excitement has naturally increased in consequence of those incidents. Although outward calm may be expected to return in the immediate future, it is perfectly certain that the only effective way of finally quieting the feeling is by making an enquiry. We suggest, we have only a word to add; if an enquiry is to be held it must clearly be by an independent commission of officials and of non-officials enjoying public confidence. A purely official enquiry will, it is perfectly obvious, serve no useful purpose.

MOB ATTACKS KASUR RAILWAY STATION.

BADSHAHI MOSQUE CLOSED BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 12.

A report has been received that the Kasur railway station between Ferozepore and Lahore had been attacked and raided by the mob. Two British soldiers who were in a train fired on the mob and one of the soldiers was kliled and the other wounded. Troops have been despatched to the spot.

The Badshahi mosque in the city of Lahore which was the centre of excitement has been closed by the order of the Punjab Government and is now guarded by British Infantry and Indian cavalry.

QUIET IN ALLAHABAD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

Everything is quiet in Allahabad and beyond discussing the news of the occurrences in other parts of the country there has been no signs of any kind of demonstration.

LAHORE STUDENT'S STRIKE IN SYMPATHY WITH SATYAGRAHA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 11.

To-day some Government College students went on strike in sympathy with the passive resistance movement.

MR. MAZHARUL HAQUE RESIGNS.

SEQUEL TO DELHI TRAGEDY.

HIS CONDEMNATION OF OFFICIAL WHITEWASHING.

Mr. Mazharul Haque, who publicy announced his intention of resigning his seat in the Imperial Legislative Council the other day "for no co-operation was possible with a Government which tolerated what had happened at Delhi", has sent the following letter to the Viceroy, tendering his resignation:

My Lord,

I have read with profound sorrow of the tragic events which were enacted in the capital of India on the 30th March last. Innocent people were shot down because they were holding a peaceful demonstration against an unpopular measure of the Government of India. Your Excellency's Executive Government has thought fit to endorse the version given by the local authorities and to exonerate them from all blame, without holding any enquiry as to the correctness or otherwise of it. Unfortunately the officials don't recognise the changed condition of India, and they still carry on the administration of the country according to their old out-of-date methods in which the people count not. Such action amounts to a negation of all good and orderly Government. Under these circumstances I feel that I can no longer serve with any advantage as a councillor of your Excellency's Government and, therefore, respectfully place my resignation in Your Lordship's hands.

I am,
My Lord,
Your Most Obedient Servant,
M. HAQUE.

"SATYAGRAHI."

MAHATMA GANDHI'S UNREGISTERED NEWSPAPER.

The second number of the "Satyagrahi" edited by Mahatma Gandhi, in Gujerati as well as in English, the contents of which we publish below was issued yesterday morning. It has been printed and priced at one pice per copy. A large number of copies were sold yesterday in the streets of Bombay. A copy of the paper was sent to Mr. F. C. Griffith, Police Commissioner, Bombay. The printed copies of the Life of Kamel Pasha were being sold all over the city; and another edition of the English Translation of Mahatma Gandhi's "Hindi Sawrajya" is in the press and it is expected that it would come out to-day.

Mahatma Gandhi is at Ahmedabad now. After an interview with Mr. Pratt, on Sunday evening he announced his intention to convene a public meeting under the auspices of the Satyagraha Sabha, on Monday evening.

Satyagrahi.

No. 2. **Price 1 Pice.**

(Editor: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.)

SELF-EXAMINATION.

Satyagrah has made unexpectedly rapid progress in the course of one short week. But it is necessarary to consider whether the movement is progressing in the right direction or not. Several very regrettable and untoward incidents have occurred.

It has been brought home to Satyagrahis that Satyagraha is not an easy weapon to handle. Satyagrahis have been often asked if they are not responsible for the varied consequences of this struggle. We have always answered this inquiry in the affirmative. Satyagrahis will always follow truth, and will not by thought, word, or deed, hurt anybody. They will carry on the struggle with such self-restraint and discipline as will enable them to acquire firm control over the people whose sympathy and co-operation they desire and have already been successful in winning in such an appreciable degree. The experience of the last week has clearly shown that Satyagrahis are not yet in a position to control the masses. The true spirit of Satyagraha has not yet permeated the people with the result that they are not yet able to express their feelings in a manner worthy of Satyagraha. This undoubtedly casts a slur upon Satyagraha.

All the same the Satyagrahi will not be discouraged. It is only when the Rowlatt legislation is withdrawn or when he has sacrificed himself at the altar of truth that he will rest. He will learn from his daily experiences during the struggle, educate the people, explain to them in public and in private the secret of Satyagraha. He will make it clear to them what priceless happiness can be found in suffering, in refraining from returning evil for evil, in adhering to truth, in sacrificing himself. He will capture their hearts with love and will show them how to conquer our enemies by love. The path of a Satyagrahi is beset with insurmountable difficulties. But in true Satyagraha there is neither disappointment nor defeat. As truth is all powerful, Satyagrah can never be defeated. India is a vast country and the ancient law of Satyagrah appears new to our countrymen, but this cannot deter us. Satyagrahis will work day and night to educate the people and will show to them that true Satyagraha can be our "Kamdhenu." If he is not heeded, he will plead with the people, will offer Satyagraha even to them, by fasting unto death and so will induce his countrymen to join in the crusade, which must end in victory.

NEWS.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi was arrested on his way to Delhi for refusing to obey the orders prohibiting him from entering the Punjab and Delhi, and was escorted back to Bombay, where he was set free. He has now gone to Ahmedabad.

PUNJABDEPORTATIONS.

Serious disturbances have occurred at Lahore and Amritsar owing to the deportation of Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal.

THE MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY.

The sale of proscribed literature is proceeding in Bombay. The Mahomedans are beginning to be interested in the movement.

A new press called the Satyagraha Press has been established where this paper will henceforth be printed.

SATYAGRAHA IN BEHAR.

The Hon. Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque and Mr. Hassan Imam, the President of the Special Sessions of the Congress in Bombay, have signed the Satyagraha pledge.

RESIGNATION FROM THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. B. N. Shukul, the representative of the land-holders of C.P., has resigned from the Imperial Council as a protest against the Rowlatt Bill.

AHMEDABAD UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

A EUROPEAN VISITOR'S EXPERIENCES.

CITIZENS FORBIDDEN TO COME OUT AFTER 7 P. M.

A European gentleman, who has just returned from Ahmedabad has given the Associated Press the following account of his experiences during the rioting there.

He says:—"I had intended to leave Ahmedabad on Thursday night, but was told that I could not get to the station as disturbances were occurring. On Friday morning, mobs started destroying property and the Telegraph office was burnt to the ground. On Friday night, I again started for the station, but my tonga had only gone three hundred yards from the hotel when it was stopped by a threatening crowd who, on seeing me, started throwing stones. I was struck on the head by a large stone and badly cut. Seeing that it was impossible to go on, I turned back and regained the hotel in safety. The following morning (Saturday) a huge crowd, after damaging the electric power station and smashing the road lamps came to the hotel and demanded that the Europeans should be handed over to them. The proprietor replied there were no Europeans there, but the mob said they had seen one sahib (myself) going into the compound. There were actually four Europeans in the hotel at the time, and as guns and rifles were at hand we went into the compound, and the rioters were told that if any of them attempted to climb over the wall we should shoot immediately. They then cleared off, the proprietor assuring them that we should fire without hesitation if they attempted to molest us. Soldiers from Mhow with machine-guns arrived on Sunturday, and the mob dispersed after being fired upon. By Saturday evening order had been restored.

"Ahmedabad is now under martial law. A notification to this effect was circulated by the Military authorities stating that anyone remaining out after seven o'clock in the evening would be shot, and any assembly of more than ten be fired on.

TRAGEDY AT VIRAMGAUM.

"The trouble appears to have been started by the distribution of a pamphlet saying that Mr. Gandhi had been arrested and exhorting the Indians to fight to the end. I was told that at Viramgaum a Mahomedan head Karkun was tied down by the mob, kerosine was poured over him and he was burnt to death."

SEQUEL TO DISTURBANCES IN THE COUNTRY.

MR. GANDHI FASTS.

Mahatma Gandhi was deeply affected by the news of the disturbances that broke out in some parts of the country last week. Before starting for Ahmedabad he attended a meeting of cloth merchants which was called at his instance, when he made an earnest appeal to the public to refrain from acts of violence. He added he had been greatly distressed by the news of the disturbances. His arrest would in no way have stopped the Satyagraha work and people should not have created disturbances. Even if he proceeded to Delhi and was arrested a second time, there should be no disturbances. People should be prepared to suffer in the true spirit of Satyagraha. Even if a strike occurred anywhere, no coercion should be used towards those who did not wish to join in it. Their attitude should be one of good will towards all men.

At Mr. Gandhi's suggestion a committee of leading men was appointed to raise a body of volunteers to assist in the preservation of order at the cloth market and the surrounding locality.

Mahatma Gandhi next visited several other associations, where also he emphasised the supreme necessity of conducting the struggle against the Rowlatt Bills in the true spirit of Satyagraha. He also attended a meeting held at the Marwari chamber where he was deeply moved and actually broke down on hearing the news of the disturbance at Ahmedabad, and he went without food the next day. The same night he was to have addressed a meeting at the Moraji Gocculdas Hall, which however he was not able to do as he left Bombay for Ahmedabad. In his absence, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas laid before the meeting the suggestions which Mr. Gandhi was to have made about conducting the struggle in a peaceful and orderly manner.

PARSIS AND ROWLATT BILLS.

REPRESENTATIVE PETITION TO GOVT.

A meeting of a number of the leading Parsis of Bombay was held on Saturday, when it was resolved to make a representation to Government protesting against the Rowlatt Bills and asking for their repeal. The petition will be forwarded to Government after it has been signed by four or five thousand persons.

(Continued from column 6.)

warning, if I find that there are individuals among the Marwari community, or amongst any other community who are bent upon instigating others to disturbances of this kind I shall bring to my assistance in dealing with them all the powers which the laws of the land provide. It must be perfectly plain to any thinking man that if there be such persons in any community itself, and of the great mass of the people themselves, that they should be removed from this city whose peace, whose progress they desire to destroy."

His Excellency concluded by appealing to the Marwari community to range themselves on the side of law and order.

MARWARIS AND SATYAGRAHA

GRATUITOUS THREAT BY LORD RONALDSHA

ATTACK ON MR. GANDHI'S POLICY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April

At the invitation of His Excellency Governor of Bengal about twenty represe tives of Marwari and Bhatia communi waited upon him at Government House Sunday evening, when His Excellency pla before them certain considerations aris out of the recent disturbed state of pu feeling.

His Excellency in the course of his spe said the time for exchanging complimen phrases is passed and the time for pe plain speaking has arrived. "Let m mind you for a moment of the position the Marwari community occupies in Ca The Marwari community, though they belong to Bengal, have lived in Bengal traded in Bengal for many years. They have taken full advantage of the benefits which they have derived from well ordered government. They have traded in peace and generally speaking, I think we may say, that they have been law-abiding citizens and successful merchants. That being so, it is with profound regret that I have learnt that the action of a considerable section of the Marwari community during the past few days has been much as to cast little credit upon themselves or upon their community. Indeed it is not too much to say that the action of a certain section of the Marwari community has been largely responsible for the unfortunate disorders which have disgraced Calcutta during the past two days. Now I understand that many members of your community are advocates of a policy which has been propounded by Mr. Gandhi and which is euphemistically described as a policy of "Passive Resistance."

"What Passive Resistance becomes in practice we unfortunately already know only too well. We have had lamentable example of the results of the preaching of this doctrine not only is Calcutta but in other parts of India. Let me say at once, that neither I nor my government have the smallest desire to interfere with the liberty of speech of any section of His Majesty's subjects, so long only as the liberty is not so abused as to conduce to breaches of the peace in proof. Let me remind you of the attitude which Government have adopted towards those who have wished to give expression to their feelings in Calcutta during the past few days. No difficulty of any kind was placed in the way of holding the meeting on Sunday last. I was determined that the Government should take no action which could be regarded in any way provocative, and I have been told on all sides that the attitude of the police towards these demonstrations has been all that possibly could have been desired. Neither on Sunday last nor on subsequent days did the police take action until at last yesterday unfortunately they were absolutely compelled to do so. I want to make perfectly clear that nobody can charge the Bengal Government during the past few days with having done anything to provoke the unfortunate disturbances which have taken place.

POLICY OF MR. GANDHI.

Now I want to ask you this question. Suppose you continue to promulgate the doctrine of passive resistance, have you ever paused to ask yourselves where that doctrine is going to lead you? What is meant by it is this, that if an individual or a number of individuals take exception to a certain statute or statutes upon the Statute-Book they are for that reason justified in violating any other of the laws of the land which they may select arbitrarily for that purpose. That is the policy which is propounded by Mr. Gandhi. Have you ever paused to consider what that is going to result in when it is adopted by the fanatical and the uneducated masses of the people? It can result in one thing and one thing only. It can result in anarchy pure and simple, in the paralysis of all business in the negation of all law, in the cessation of all progress, and in the collapse of civilisation itself. Well, now I would ask you seriously, if you agree with me in that, is it wise not from the point of view of Government itself, but from the point of view of the community,—is it wise to create that spirit among the masses of the people? It is very easy for an educated man to say, "I will resist the law passively, I will merely refuse to obey it." But, that is not the attitude which the uneducated and fanatical masses are going to adopt, if once you instil into their minds the belief that they are right and justified in violating the laws of the land. You are going to raise a spirit of anarchy which will spread far beyond anybody's control and let me remind you of this, when that spirit is thoroughly permeated the masses of the people, who are the first who are going to suffer from it. The very first people who will suffer from it are the educated who have amassed wealth. They are the people who are first going to suffer, if once you inculcate this spirit of lawlessness among the people. I do not wish to pursue that aspect of the question further.

I do not know whether you are impressed with the danger of the present situation to the extent that I am. All that I can tell you is that after a very careful consideration of the events not in Calcutta only, but events of a far graver character in other parts of India I have had the grave nature of the present situation brought home to me, and I am determined that in so far lies in my power and in the power of my Government I am going to protect the vast body of law abiding citizens from disorders of this kind, and let me utter this solemn

(Continued in column 5.)

LOYALTY TO TREATIES.

ONCILIATION WITH ALL PEOPLES.

ERMANY'S FUTURE HOPES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 14.

RLIN.—A message from Weimar states aking in the National Assembly mann said that loyalty to treaties be a distinguishing mark of new ny, but the vital German interests be unswervingly protected, while pirit of conciliation would erved towards all peoples. They equal rapprochement of all peoples, fresh division of the world into es and groups.

any would not allow Russia to o her in her home affairs, but if stopped forcible Bolshevik pro-, Germany would gladly extend to the Russian people.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

As regards France, Germany's desire for conciliation was very clear. If Germany pressed for a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine, it was in order to remove the "revanche" idea for all time.

Scheidemann emphasised the dangers of unrest in Germany pointing out that strikes had resulted in the idling of hundreds of thousands whose labour could alone provide payment for food supplies.

The revolution in Munich endangered peace. Government desired to open the road to economic democracy and would so inaugurate socialisation that it would form a source of prosperity, not a bacillus of decomposition, but they must forcibly repel all attempts to take them by surprise.

Brockdorff Rantzau declared that Government was unable to sign a peace essentially deviating from the basis of peace to which Germany agreed in the beginning. (Loud Applauce).

Germany required the release of the industrially and agriculturally important west which was cut off from the rest of Germany. She also needed the speedy raising of the blockade and the importation of foodstuffs on conditions making their purchase possible for Germany. She also expected raw materials from her western enemies and needed credit to purchase these.

MUNICH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL.

DEMANDS ABDICATION OF CENTRAL COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 11-5 p.m., April 14.

BERLIN.—A telegram from Munich states that the Council elected by revolutionary workers and soldiers, has declared itself the sole authority and has demanded immediate abdication of the Central Council.

At a mass meeting of Communists it was announced that the White Guard under Schneppenhorst was already at Ingolstadt and was about to enter Munich to overthrow the Soviet Government.

COAL STRIKE IN RUHR REGION.

GOVERNMENT OCCUPY ESSEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 11-5 p.m., April 14.

BERLIN.—In spite of the concession of the seven-hour day, the coal strike in the Ruhr region continues. Excitement at Essen is growing. Government soldiers venturing in the streets singly are assaulted by the strikers.

"Vorwaerts" states that a Soviet Republic was to have been proclaimed in Ruhr district yesterday, but was frustrated by Government occupation of Essen.

ARRESTS AT MUELHEIMRUHR.

Seventeen members of the Workers' Council at Muelheimruhr, who voted for the immediate proclamation of a Soviet Republic, were arrested for high treason.

BANTAM-WEIGHT BOXING CONTEST.

TOMMY NOBLE KNOCKS OUT EUGENE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 14.

At Holborn Stadium in twenty round contest Tommy Noble, bantamweight champion, knocked out Eugene Criqui of France in the nineteenth round. Noble was easily leading on points.

U. S. RAILWAYMEN'S WAGES INCREASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 11-5 p.m., April 14.

WASHINGTON.—Government has ordered railway wage increases aggregating sixty-five million dollars, affecting 400,000 workers.

EVACUATION OF ODESSA.

BOLSHEVIKS TRYING TO PENETRATE CRIMEA.

CAPTURE OF PEREKOP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., April 14.

The French General D'Esperey it is stated has expressed the opinion that Odessa was tenable, but that he decided to evacuate it owing to the absence of food supplies for civilians. The Bolsheviks are now trying to penetrate Crimea and have already established contact with French and Greek troops, who, according to Bolshevik reports, were driven back. The Bolsheviks have captured Perekop, a hundred miles north of Sebastopol.

BOLSHEVIK DEFEAT IN SARAPOL REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., April 14.

It is officially stated from Omsk that two Bolshevik regiments have been completely defeated in Sarapol region and that 900 were killed.

ALLIED ATTACK ON SHREDMECRANGA.

BOLSHEVIKS' AIM TO BREAK THROUGH TO DVINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 14.

A British North Russia communiqué says:—

The attack on Shredmecranga on April 5th was preceded by all night long artillery preparation. The enemy suffered for hundred casualties. The main attack was carried out by 2,300 exclusive of reserves. This force was divided into three detachments. The first was ordered to carry out a reconnaissance and the second with the support of the third was ordered to capture the village by attack from south and from west. A greater proportion of the artillery than usual was employed in this attack.

The Bolsheviks' aim was to break through to the Dvina and to cut off our most southern troops on this river.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

UNCLE OF ENVER PASHA ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 14.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 4.—The police and the Allied gendarmes have made important arrests in connection with Armenian massacres including Halip Pasha, uncle of Enver Pasha.

BLACK SUNDAY IN BHIWARI.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHIWARI, April 9.

The Satyagrah day was triumphantly celebrated on the 6th of April, all shops were closed spontaneously on the morning. The people observed a fast. The whole town wore a mourning aspect. There was visible on every face signs of grave determination to fight the Black Act. In the evening an over-crowded mass meeting of eight thousand and more of all the different castes and communities was held under the Presidentship of Mirza Nazir Beg. In the history of Bhiwari this was the first meeting when so many people Hindus and Muslims ever gathered in response to the call of the mother India.

Resolutions respectfully requesting His Majesty the King-Emperor to withhold his assent to the Rowlett Bills and showing sincere sympathy with the martyrs and sufferers of Delhi were passed.

After the meeting the people, Hindus, Muslims and all proceeded to the temple to offer prayers invoking the Almighty's help to secure repeal of the Act. Afterwards, all proceeded to the mosque where also prayers were offered.

"SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS."

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU'S MOTION IN ALLAHABAD CORPORATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 14.

At a meeting of the Allahabad Municipal Board to-day, Pandit Moti Lal Nehru proposed that the work of the Board be postponed till the slaughter of the innocents going on all over the country ceases. The member speaking in Urdu, referred to the happenings in the Punjab and elsewhere. Mr. Chiene strongly objected to the remarks and pointed out that Mr. Nehru was not in order. Mr. Liddel also objected to the Board being addressed in vernacular. The Chairman ruled that the member could speak in English or vernacular, but as the proposal was not seconded it was disallowed.

There was a pretty function under the auspices of the South Indian Association, Benares, on the 5th instant, when Prof. P. Seshadri of the Hindu University unveiled the portrait of his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, which his Highness has presented to the Association.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

GENEVA TO BE THE SEAT.

QUESTION OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., April 14.

By 12 votes to 6 the League of Nations chose Geneva as the seat of the League. Brussels was proposed by Hymans, the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs and this motion was supported by France, China, Portugal and Czecho-Slovakia.

French has been proposed as the official language for the League of Nations. The League Commission decided that it was not competent to decide this question, which must be settled by the Peace Conference.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

NOT TO BE AFFECTED BY LEAGUE COVENANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 11-5 p.m., April 14.

PARIS.—The League of Nations' Commission last evening chose Geneva as the seat of the League and adopted new provisions ensuring that the Monroe Doctrine will not be affected by the provisions of the Covenant.

FRENCH DEMANDS AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 12.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., April 14.

The Havas Agency states:—In the French Chamber yesterday about 300 Deputies signed a manifesto desiring to affirm close union between the Senate and the Chamber with a view to strengthening the hands of the French representatives at the Peace Conference in their just demands.

FRENCH CLAIM TO SARRE COAL-FIELD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., April 14.

The question of Sarre coalfield is now almost entirely settled to the satisfaction of France, which will enjoy "definite property" in the coalfield.

ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., April 14.

Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, at a meeting in Paris expressed the hope that the British and French would be allies for all time.

ALCOHOLISM IN CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., April 14.

At a meeting of the Red Cross delegates at Cannes, the Chinese delegate hoped that the Red Cross movement would take steps to prevent alcoholism taking root in China, especially now that America and various sections of the British Empire had gone dry.

AN IMPERATIVE DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The recent occurrences at Ahmedabad and in Punjab are a serious menace to the cause for which we are fighting. They are a direct disobedience of Mahatma Gandhiji's dictates and professing to be manifestations of a regard for him and his cause, in reality tend towards paining him and thwarting him in his work. It is the duty of every Indian to escort his utmost to check this spirit of violence. It is better that all the three hundred millions of India should die and the country become desolate in the cause of truth rather than that a single act of violence be committed at our hands. It is the duty of all local leaders, Satyagrahis, or otherwise to exhort the people to desist from violence. Mahatma Gandhiji cannot be present everywhere at one and the same time to keep order and peace, and it is our duty to help him as much as we can in the great cause which he has taken up. I hope that all leaders will immediately set about to undo the mischief which has already been done and to prevent further mischief before the authorities set to work with machine-guns. We are essentially opposed to the spirit of selfishness and consequent violence, and we must pitch our powers of humanity and order against every outcome of that spirit. Before we can teach the Government to sympathise fully with us in our undertaking, we must purge ourselves of every evil tendency, taking care that no public action shall in any way be a manifestation of disorder and mischief.—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN.

Santa Cruz.

BRITISH COLONISATION.

RIGHTS IN LAND.

"DANGER OF CONCEDING THEM TO NATIVES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.
Recd. midday, April 14.

Lord Leverhulme addressing the Colonial Institute to-day said that had British consented to the return of German colonies, she would have been a party to the greatest crime against her own kinsmen in the Dominions, would have sacrificed the welfare of the natives of those colonies and would have dismembered the Empire.

Lord Leverhulme emphasised that the Empire had been built up not by Governments or the Colonal Office but by individuals. The Eighteenth century method of colonisaton was to kill backward native races. There was a danger to-day of rushing to the other extreme of maudlin sentimentality and conceding to natives the rights in land, that would not be recognised for a moment, if claimed by a British Duke in relation to his broad acres.

The necessities of mankind required the fullest use of land for the benefit of all. The way had been prepared for breaking up large estates in Britain and an opportunity to cultivate lands overseas must be granted. The highest interests of natives could only be achieved by opening up their lands to British colonists.

CENTRAL HULL BYE-ELECTION RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. midday, April 14.

The Central Hull bye-election resulted as follows:—Kenworthy (Liberal) 8,016 Lord Eustace Percy (Coalition Unionist) 7,699.

PUBLIC MEETING AGAINST BLACK ACT

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Of the two Rowlatt Bills, one is an Act, and the other is under consideration. People tried their best against the passing of these Bills, but the powerful and benign British Government under the viceroyalty of Lord Chelmsford disregarded the opposi- and carried out their wishes. Naturally the sense of humiliation is now working in the minds of all, whether Moderate or Extremist, officers of Government or otherwise, in fact all are feeling the sense though some may be prevented from giving expression to it but the fact remains and is patent that this sense is very keen and is at the same time very widespread. Different are the ways of expressing this feeling by words or conduct. It was expected that the non-official members of the Viceregal Council would in a body express themselves by leaving the Council. I remembered an occasion when the late Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta and others had left the Bombay Council at the time of the Bombay Land Revenue Amendment Act. Even a very patient lawyer becomes exasperated and shows his feelings to the Court in a significant way. But this was not to be and has not been, to the disappointment of many. However we see the resignations of the Hon. Mr. Jinna Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Shukul. I take this opportunity of congratulating them and earnestly hope that their seats remain vacant until the Rowlatt Bills are withdrawn from the statute-book. By the Bye, why are other non-official members not following the above 3 gentlemen and are simply pondering over their disrespect in the Council and seem to be enamoured of their chairs in the Council and forgetting their real sense of duty.—Yours, etc.,

A.

Nasik, April 11.

ROWLATT ACT AND THE SUPREME DUTY OF PARSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The hour is dark. For the Rowlatt Act is passed. All classes are stirred. Whole India is indignant. Her resentment is poignant. The agitation is acute. It has reached fever heat. The situation is grave. And nothing but statesmanship, sound and swift, can avert the catastrophe.

At this psychological moment, we Parsis have supreme duty to discharge. We have been loyal to Britain. We have been patriotic to India. Our Dada and Mehta had guided the people and guarded their best interests. And true to our tradition and true to our land of adoption, we Parsis must convene an urgent meeting of the community to pass resolutions praying the Secretary of State, the Premier and the King Emperor to veto without delay the Rowlatt Act, and thus restore peace and tranquility to this land of law-abiding, loyal and grateful people.

At the same time, we must decide to send Parsi delegates to England. It is a matter of regret, that neither Sir Dinshaw Wachanor Sir Hormusjee Wadia can proceed to England as delegates of the Moderate Conference. It is very likely that the absence of Parsi delegates at the present moment may be misconstructed by the Sydenham School at Home. When the Indian Reforms of such a momentous character are to be finally shaped in England, it is most important that we Parsis should depute our own representatives to England to fight the cause of Mother Hind, that has given us shelter for well-nigh thirteen centuries.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Bombay, April, 14.

DOMINIONS AND MOTHERLAND.

LORD MILNER ON MORAL UNITY OF EMPIRE.

DISAPPROVAL OF WASHY INTERTNATIONALISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. midday, April 14.

Speaking to-day at a luncheon given in the Manchester branch of the Colonial Institute, Lord Milner said that the transformation of relations between the Dominions and the Motherland was almost complete. The Dominions were entitled to look forward to a future in which they would be great powers, yet all desired to remain within the Empire and if this desire were fulfilled the world would see what it had never seen before—a number of great powers under a single head. It would be—was in fact already—a League of Nations, but possessing a moral unity which the greater League had still to acquire.

This was the position in fact, but the realities of the case were somewhat obscured by antiquated forms. The department which normally dealt with the Dominions was the Colonial Office, but the Dominions were in no sense under the Colonial Office, which was simply a channel through which the real parties who were the governments of the Dominions and the Government of the United Kingdom transacted their business. That arrangement worked very well under ordinary circumstances, but it was certainly anomalous that a department which really governed Nigeria and Hongkong should concern itself with the Dominions which we did not pretend to govern at all.

When time came, as it must come very soon, for relations of our government departments to be handed over and their work rearranged on a sane, logical principle, this and many other anachronisms would disappear.

CHANGE IN UNWRITTEN CONSTITUTION OF THE EMPIRE.

In the meantime one great and far-reaching change in the unwritten constitution of the Empire had occurred, namely, the presence of the Dominions' Prime Ministers in the Imperial War Cabinet. He hoped that the practice of the Dominions' Ministers discussing side by side with British Ministers matters of common concern would never end.

The present arrangement had been an unqualified success. The Dominion Ministers had taken a real share in the conduct of the war policy. No amount of affection and goodwill between several states would enable the Empire to exercise proper influence in the world, unless we maintained the means of planning and acting together as one power.

No machinery of administration could avail, unless we preserved the moral unity of the Empire. He attached much importance in this connection to the principle of Imperial Preference. This had been treated too much as if it were an affair of tariffs, but the root of the matter was that we were a family of nations and in all our policy and dealings that the family's interests should come first.

We should not go in for washy internationalism and pretend a care for Paraguay and Bolivia equally with Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand.

"PENURIOUS ECONOMY—OUR ONLY HOPE."

LORD MILNER ON THE ECONOMIC SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 14.

LATER.

Lord Milner speaking at a public meeting in Manchester said:—"We were in for a most anxious time but that did not necessarily mean stagnation of trade or widespread unemployment. One idea was that most rigid and penurious economy was our only hope of salvation, but if economy meant the turning down of all fresh expenditure including the productive expenditure, it would lead straight to a disaster.

He was appalled however at the possibility of the restriction of credit. The civilised world was very short of the most urgent necessities, and human energy must be kept mobilised for purposes of peace. Those great countries whose industrial equipment was unimpaired by the war should adopt a bold and generous policy and assist those whose industrial activity was crippled or paralysed.

Anarchical Russia could not be assisted but other Allied and enemy countries were not past helping.

Lord Milner referring to the mandatory system said that we were entitled to be proud of the fact that there was practically nothing in the conditions attached to the mandate which we had not already observed in the territories under our sway. He hoped that we, France and some of the other European nations with whom we had been in contact in Asia and Africa would cooperate in friendly rivalry in the advancement of civilisation.

A PANTHER AT MATHERAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

Since the last few days a full-sized panther has made its appearance somewhere near the Panorama Point, and a cow has been killed on the railway line. Shikaries intending to spend the Easter holidays here, have a splendid opportunity to try their luck and pass an enjoyable trip. Perhaps the enterprising promoter of the M. S. T. Mr. Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy might consider the advisability of offering a suitable prize to the successful shot. Shikaries please be ready with your bag.

NEW EGYPTIAN MINISTRY.

FORMED UNDER RUSHDY PASHA.

PROVINCES NOW QUIET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 8 a.m., April 14.

The following Egyptian official communiqué has been received from General Sir Allenby:—The new Ministry which has been well received was formed on April 9th under Rushdy Pasha.

The provinces are now quiet but there have been some demonstrations amongst the peasantry while anti-Armenian disturbances occurred in parts of Cairo on April 9th.

RELEASE OF NATIONALIST LEADERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, April 12.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., April 14.

A proclamation issued by General Allenby orders the release of the four deported nationalist leaders, who will now be permitted to leave Egypt.

TROOPS' FRACAS WITH CROWD IN LAHORE.

CROWD FIRED ON AGAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

(*Delayed in transmission.*)

LAHORE, April 12.

Troops marching through the city this morning had a fracas with the crowd at Taksali gate and fired killing two and wounding two.

It is reported that a Hindu Brahmin pleader addressed a crowd of Hindus and Mahomedans in a mosque, both the communities praying together. Latest news says all is now reported quiet at Lahore.

DEMONSTRATION AT CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION.

(*Delayed in transmission.*

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 12.

Demonstration in the Indian business quarter of Calcutta commenced yesterday. Tram cars, gharry, and taxicab drivers have gone on strike and disturbances are degenerating into riots. Mr. Wilson, Deputy Commissioner of Police and Mr. Cook, Assistant Commissioner of Police, are reported to have been injured and the military have been called out. His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay, who was to have left for Darjeeling to-day, has postponed his departure. A proclamation issued by the Government of Bengal calling upon all citizens to use their influence in maintaining law and order states that there is nothing in the recent legislation against sedition which affects any law-abiding citizens in any way. The proclamation further states that the Government is determined to carry out their duty of maintaining law and order and will deal rigorously with all who break the law which must cause incalculable loss and suffering to innocent persons.

DISTURBANCES AT CALCUTTA.

HARTAL DECLARED AT AN END.

(*Delayed in transmission.*

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 12.

During the disturbances yesterday near Burrabazar a taxi was upturned and set fire to. A motor wagon containing silver for the Mint was attacked by the mob. Mr. George Ash, who was passing along the road, jumped on the driver's seat, pulled out a revolver and the crowd dispersed.

The Governor held a conference with some of the leading men.

Mr. B. Chakravarti presiding over a public meeting in Beadon Square in the evening declared the "*Hartal*" was at an end as Mr. Gandhi now has been released. He advised the people to follow Mr. Gandhi's advice and not to create disturbance.

APPLICATION OF SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 13.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary notifies the application of Seditious Meetings Act in the districts of Lahore and Amritsar.

A festival and library exhibition held annually at Etawah in connection with the Sanskrit library established there for the research, collection, preservation and diffusion of Sanskrit literature will be held also this year for three days on May 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

CITY'S HEALTH OFFICERS.

PERSISTENT OVERLOOKING OF INDIAN CLAIMS.

DR. SUKHIA'S STRINGENT CRITICISM.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding when the question of revision of Assistant and Deputy Health Officers' salaries was again discussed at very great length, without coming to a decision before adjournment. The debate was a heated one. The Corporation appointed Dr. Sorab C. Hormasji, one of the Assistant Health Officers, as Acting Health Officer, on a salary of Rs. 1,500, until a permanent officer was found for the post.

The Corporation resumed discussion of the proposal for the revision of the appointments and salaries of the Assistant and Deputy Health Officers.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, had moved approving and adopting the report of the Medical Relief Committee. He also moved that sanction be given under Section 79 (2) of the Municipal Act to the Notified Scheme recommended by the Committee subject to the conditions mentioned in para 3 of the report.

Dr. D. B. Master had moved an amendment, seconded by Mr. Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, that the consideration of the report be postponed pending the publication of the report of the Committee appointed by Goverement to revise the salaries of the Assistant Surgeons.

INJUSTICE TO INDIANS.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia resuming the debate said men had been admitted in the Health Department as Inspectors even when they were 40 years old, although there were standing rules that only men under 35 should be appointed to the post. If the Municipal Commissioner had carried out the wishes of the Corporation in the matter, the speaker thought, the city would not have suffered as it had now done. Instead of decentralisation in the Health Department, the Commissioner wanted centralisation more and more. Everything depended on the principle of demand and supply and he thought that the statement made in the report that the pay was not adequate did not hold water. The Government assistant surgeons were not paid even half of what their own Deputy Health Officers were getting, and it must be remembered that the Government men were all first-class men. A third grade man got Rs. 100 plus an allowance of Rs. 20. After seven years, if he passed the departmental examination, he got an increase of Rs. 50, and so on. The Assistant Surgeons after a service of fourteen years got a salary of Rs. 250; even a senior assistant surgeon was paid only Rs. 300 plus a personal allowance of Rs. 50. And what were they paying their own men? He contended that if they appointed only qualified men as Inspectors they would be, in course of time, competent enough to take up the duties of Deputy Health Officers. At present unqualified men were paid higher salaries than even qualified medical graduates, and Dr. Sukhia quoted many instances in support of his assertions. Men who had no qualifications were acting on Rs. 500, and medical graduates who had every qualification were not paid more than Rs. 300. There were in the Municipal service ordinary graduates, and medical graduates, who could have done that sort of work better; but no chance was given them. Was it not ridiculous that men who were Cambridge D. P. H's. were kept back on Rs. 150 and men who had no sort of qualifications were employed on Rs. 500. What did all that mean? It meant only that more appointments were to be given to Europeans on higher salaries.

When Dr. Goldsmith went on leave they could not appoint an Indian to that post although he was a London D. P. H., and they brought down a man from Delhi for the appointment. Was that fair to the Corporation and to Indians, who controlled the finances of the Municipality? Capt. Phipson who was only paid Rs. 350 in Lahore or ome other place was paid the full salary of Rs. 1,000 against the orders of the Corporation. Why were not Indians given the appointment although they had higher qualifications? There was an Indian who had the higher qualifications and who had acted as First Assistant to the Health Officer, but when that position fell vacant they had to bring a man from the farthest distance and appoint him to that post. Was that fair to their country and their countrymen? The Corporation must stop that sort of thing.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, Dr. Sukhia said, took these things lightly and he had been constantly laughing during the discussion. Mr. Joshi must be thinking of such matters in a very light-hearted manner. It was a matter which deserved their earnest consideration. Were their own men who had served for more than years, 20 with the highest qualifications, to be put aside and new men brought in from outside? Indians should be given a preference when they had equal qualifications with Europeans, but the Corporation were doing a glaring injustice to their own men who had served the Corporation faithfully for long.

Mr. Sethna rose to a point of order and asked whether Dr. Sukhia was in order in discussing the merits of individual officers?

The President asked Dr. Sukhia to confine himself to the report.

Dr. Sukhia said if they were not to discuss the merits of individuals, then what was the use of discussing the report?

Mr. J. A. Wadia: Go on, go on Dr. Sukhia!

Dr. Sukhia: You are not the President yet Mr. Wadia (laughter).

CENTRALISATION CONDEMNED.

The speaker asked why they should change the present system and why they should have so much centralisation? He thought they should not have an intermediary between the Health Officer and the deputies. The Commissioner wanted to pitch-fork into the position of the head of the Infections Diseases Hospital a man who was serving as Superintendent of Vaccination and wh had no knowledge of infectious diseases. Even in London the highest paid officers get about a thousand rupees a month, and compared to that they were paying their officers very handsomely. Even if they compared, Madras and Calcutta with Bombay they would find that they paid their men very highly. They must accomodise their resources and give due consideration to their officers who had been serving long and faithfully.

DR. SUKHIA'S PROPOSITION.

Dr. Sukhia moved that the report be recorded and "that the Corporation are of opinion that the posts of Assistant Health Officers be abolished on the retirement of the present permanent incumbents, that the seven Deputy Health Officers be maintained on their present scale of salaries and that they be given a free use of a motor cycle; that the Medical officer in charge of the Infectious Diseases Hospitals, on retirement of the present incumbent, should ordinarily be on a salary of Rs. 300-10-500 which is the salary of a Deputy Health Officer of a ward and that no person who does not possess knowledge of infectious diseases and bacteriology and who has not practical experience of treating cases of infectious diseases and who is not in regular medical practice should be appointed to the post, but that if a person with at least 7 to 10 years' experience in an Infectious Diseases Hospital can be found,—or is available, he may be paid at the outset the maximum salary of Rs. 500, or, if necessary, Rs. 100 as a personal allowance in addition."

AN UNDESIRABLE STATE OF THINGS.

Mr. Kamdar seconded and said the figures quoted by Dr. Sukhia had proved a state of things in the Corporation which was not at all desirable. He thought the time had now come for them to put matters right and do justice to their own men who had been serving long and faithfully. He heartily supported Dr. Sukhia's amendment.

Mr. P. J. Marzban did not know why they should not promote their own men and bring outsiders for the higher posts. There were very capable Indians to be had, if they did not want to promote the present incumbents, for the higher posts, and he thought that Indians should be given the appointments, when they were quite capable of doing the work. He also thought that a committee might go into the whole question of the constitution of the Health Department.

Mr. N. M. Joshi thought that the present salaries were quite sufficient, and he supported Dr. Master's amendment. He thought they should have a comprehensive scheme for the reorganisation of the whole department —not only of the higher posts, but also of the subordinate posts.

Dr. M. C. Javle thought the subordinates were not doing much work at all, and he supported Dr. Master's amendment.

QUESTION OF CURTAILING COMMISSIONER'S POWERS.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla thought that Dr. Sukhia's amendment that a man should be appointed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital on a salary of Rs. 300 was not a proper one. They should appoint a man who should be an authority in his department; he must be paid a salary of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500. He should also be capable of making independent researches for the good of humanity. They could appoint a London M.D., who was well-qualified in bacteriology. The facts put forward by Dr. Sukhia were most important, and if it were possible for the Commissioner to do such things, as Dr. Sukhia had stated he had done, then the only thing for them to do was to curtail the powers of the Commissioner. They should not allow such injustice to be done to their own men. He was of the opinion that the question should go to the Medical Relief Committee for their consideration. Researches could only be made when opportunities were given to them and who were more qualified to do that work than their own men? Higher salaries did not mean initiative and better work. They had to go by the principle of supply and demand, but in Bombay they had heaps of men who were able to do the work of inspectors far better than the present men. They should be given an opportunity. He moved an amendment that the question be referred back to the Medical Relief Committee.

MORE DECENTRALISATION NECESSARY.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded. He said the question was not of increasing the salaries of higher officers alone, but they should reorganise the whole of their lower subordinate staff. They should have more decentralisation than they had at present. He quite agreed with Dr. Batliwalla that they should appoint a most capable officer as the head of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, who could give guidance to the whole city; he must be a man of initiative, and it was ridiculous to expect that from men who were to get Rs. 300 or Rs. 500. Men had been appointed to posts, times out of number, who were quite incapable of doing their work. They must impress upon their staff the principle that if they wanted higher salaries they must show good work. They should have better men,—both higher and subordinate,—to do their work and to remove the filth in the city and make it more sanitary, and only then could they have a healthy city. Insanitary conditions had contributed to the daily growing mortality in the city. The whole question required to be considered afresh.

REFERENCE TO MEDICAL COMMITTEE NECESSARY.

Col. Gidney said the comparison between assistant surgeons and health officers was not fair, for the former had private practice while the latter had not. He was of the opinion that the question should go to the Medical Relief Committee, which should consist of scientific men.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said it was a pity the Commissioner was unable to get the Health Department reorganised although he was anxious to do so. He said the question should go to the Medical Relief Committee who should report on the matter as soon as possible.

The consideration of the question was then postponed to the next meeting.

ACTING HEALTH OFFICER.

The Corporation then considered the report of the Medical Relief Committee regarding the appointment of an acting Health Officer in the place of Dr. Turner. The report stated:

"As regards the appointment of an acting Health Officer during the period of Dr. Turner's leave for six months the Committee beg to recommend that Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji, be appointed to act for Dr. Turner on the minimum salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem. Dr. Sorab joined the Health Department of this Municipality as Deputy Health Officer on the 5th January 1897, and was Divisional Health Officer from the 1st September 1898 to 31st October, 1907. Since then he has been one of the Assistant Health Officers. In view of his long experience of the administration of the Health Department of the City, the Committee think he is the most suitable person to be appointed in the temporary vacancy. He is expected to return from leave before Dr. Turner leaves Bombay."

On the motion of Dr. Sukhia, seconded by Dr. Viegas, the report was approved and adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to 24th April.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND ITS WAYS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you be so good as to insert the following facts in your valued paper and oblige the public?

For some years past the Improvement Trust engineers and particularly the architect have been harassing the lessees of the Trust plots by disapproving the nominations of their own private architects, who may have been doing their works for years past, and are trying to establish invidious distinctions between architects who are practising in the city. They want to create a monopoly for those favoured ones, who may have secured their patronage and are trying to force the lessees to get their work done by them only, at whatever cost it might please them to exact. The right of selection from amongst the whole profession is denied to them, and many of the best architects of the city who have for years past been successfully working in the city are disqualified on grounds which it would be ridiculous to expose, and are better left unsaid. Under the Trust and the Municipal Acts all qualified architects by virtue of their academical distinctions and diplomas are entitled to design and supervise the construction of any building in Bombay and cannot be disqualified unless found to be seriously at fault due to any defective construction. But the Trust engineers are trying to set up an arbitrary standard of selection irrespective of any of the above considerations, and are behaving in the most high-handed manner possible. I think it is time now that the thing should cease and fair play allowed to all as it imposes an unfair burden on the public. The Trustees of the Board of Improvement Trust and especially those representing the Municipality should therefore bestir themselves and prevent any such action on the part of the Trust officials, and thereby they will have earned the gratitude of the public. Once more thanking you for publishing the letter.—Yours, etc.,

A LESSEE OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Bombay, April 14.

PRICE OF CLOTH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please call the attention of the Controller of cloth (?) that when the rate of cotton exceeded Rs. 1,000 per bale, cloth of Indian manufacture was sold at Rs. 2 per lb. The rate of cotton has now gone down to Rs. 450 or so, (a reduction of more than cent per cent) yet Indian cloth is being sold at 1/14/0 per lb. or so, which means a reduction of less than 7 per cent. only. Is this not a clean case of profiteering? It may be that a considerable portion of this profit will go to the Government Treasury in the shape of Excess Profit Tax but eventually the burden falls on the ryot,—Yours, etc.

K. M.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

(Associated Press.)

The Controller of Passages notifies as follows:—

(1) The following steamers sailing upto the first week in May have been recently booked up by Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—The Norman, the Takada, the Manora, the Nankin, the Morvada and the Margha containing 341 first class, 425 second class berths and about 70 hammock berths. All 'A' applicants have been provided for, also most persons with B-1 certificates.

(2) Information has been received from the Admiralty that the Indarra 9,712 tons, the Katumba 9,414 tons and the Canberra 7,707 tons, are being sent from the Mediterranean to Bombay and are expected to sail in the first half of May. They will carry troops homeward, but will have between them a considerable amount of accommodation, probably 500 to 600 berths—for civilian passengers. Seven other vessels of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. now on their way to Australia will proceed to Bombay on their return voyage late in May and early in June to take passengers Homewards from India. They are expected to accommodate some 700 persons. It is hoped that with the help of the City Line which will carry nearly 1,000 passengers in May, all holders of B certificates will be able to sail by about the end of that month.

MAXIMUM RATES OF GRAINS FOR BOMBAY.

DEMAND OF RICE GREATER THAN SUPPLY.

The following Press Note has been issued by Director of Civil Supplies:—

The following are the maximum rates fixed for Bombay City for the grains mentioned below for the week beginning 16th April, 1919.

RICE (New Crop.)

	Wholesale per bag, of 168 lbs.	C. I. F. Rates ex ship without weighment.	Retail per pisloe.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.
Cargo Rice (16 parts.(..	11 0 0	10 8 9	0 6 6
Big Mill Special	11 10 0	11 2 9	0 6 9
Nakranji ..	11 10 0	11 2 9	0 6 9
Laruu ..	11 10 0	11 2 9	0 6 9
Small Mill ..	12 0 0	11 8 9	0 7 0
S. Q.	12 4 0	11 12 9	0 7 3
Europe No. 2 .	12 13 0	12 5 9	0 7 6
Europe No. 1.	13 1 0	12 9 9	0 7 9
Chanduba (Old Crop) ..	13 8 0	13 0 9	0 8 0

Broken Rice.

A 1	11 14 0	arriving in very small quantities.
A 2	10 10 0	
A 3	9 0 0	
B 1	11 0 0	
B 2	9 14 0	
B 3	8 8 0	
C 3	8 0 0	

WHEAT.

		Rs a. p.
Australian Wheat.	—64 4 0	0 7 9
Choice White Karachi ..	62 0 0	0 8 3
Choice Glossy Sarbhati ..	70 0 0	0 8 9

per candy of 27 mds. or 6⅔ cwt.

GRAM.

Punjab (Mixed)	55 0 0	0 6 9

JUWARI.

Central India —	72 0 0	0 9 0

BAJRI.

1st Grade —	84 0 0	0 10 6
2nd Grade ..	82 0 0	0 10 3
3rd Grade ..	80 0 0	0 10 6

2. All rice in the City of Bombay is under Control and if complaints are received from the public regarding higher prices charged by merchant necessary steps will be taken against them by Government.

3. A very small quantity of old crop is coming in and can be secured by application to the Assistant Controller's Office where the rates for each consignment will be fixed.

4. Under the terms of clause (c) of the agreement made with shippers at the time of issuing shipping licences it is hereby notified that shippers should sell rice in Bombay only on the order of the Director of Civil Supplies.

5. The demand for rice in Bombay is now much greater than the supply. Orders are given by the Assistant Controller on importing merchants to meet as many demands as possible, giving preference to the Konkan Districts but the supply of rice in Bombay will not be large at present. Australian wheat is available in Bombay and may be purchased on application to the Director at Rs. 9-4-0 per cwt.

ILL-TREATING RICE MERCHANTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The matter being of public importance I have to report the behaviour of Controller of Civil Supplies, towards merchants who come from long distances. In the absence of proper sitting accommodation these merchants, however influential they may be, have to stand hours together in the crowd, wishing to get an interview with the proper authorities. They or their representatives receive insolent replies and sometimes are driven off, under instructions, by the police who are stationed there to stop the rush. I had been there to-day at 12 o'clock with a pass from the Collector of Ratnagiri for rice and expressed my desire to see Mr. Wadia to enquire what arrangements the office had come to regarding the distribution of rice which arrived per s.s. Banca, but the clerk in charge stopped me. I asked him and told him that day or two previously Mr. Wadia himself told him to admit me. He said "Who is Wadia" and began to speak in haughty words. I told him that it would be better if he kept quiet, whereupon he s a blow on my face. I must have certainly retaliated but seeing the angry crowd who was ready to belabour him I persuaded them to keep quiet and thus saved the insolent clerk from his due then and there. In the meantime hearing the noise of the people Mr. Collins, who is acting for Director of Civil Supplies, came out and without hearing a word from me or anybody asked the Police to drive me out. I was requesting him all the while to hear what had happened but of no avail. I asked Mr. Bulsara—a clerk there—to give me the name of the clerk but he flatly refused.

I have already lodged the complaint against the insolent clerk for assaulting me, but to avoid further disturbances I request you to publish this letter with a view that the authorities in question will take steps to treat the public, whose servants they are politely and pay attention to the complaints before taking harsh measures.—Yours, etc.,

SUFFERER

Girgaum, April 14.

RICE FOR NANDOD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I request you to give me the hospitality of your esteemed columns

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas, the Secretary of the Bombay Famine Relief Fund was magnimously good enough to supply us with 1,000 bags of rice to a prominent merchant of this place—Mr. Malania Damodardas Shivlal under such hard times—who has sold 600 bags out of the stock without profit and the remaining 400 bags he has distributed amongst the famine-stricken poor; thus rendering a valuable service to the raiyat. Our Dewan Saheb Sardar Pherozo H. Dastur has fully appreciated his services and has assured the Secretary at Bombay to the same effect. We fervently hope the Hon. Secretary will extend his generosity in the immediate future when needed and will thus be a source of great help to our people in mitigating a little the pangs of the want of food stuj. We thank him and Mr. Malama D. S. of Nandod most sincerely for their generous behaviour.—Yours, etc.,

RATANLAL MOTILAL BAKSHI.

Nandod, April 8th 1919.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

212 DEATHS ON SUNDAY.

The total mortality on Sunday was 212. There were four deaths from plague, five from small-pox, and two from cholera. Fresh small-pox cases were eleven. The total mortality figure of 212 compares very unfavourably with the figure of 153 on the identical day of last year.

THE SWADESHI VOW.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The passing of the Rowlatt Bill No. I. by the Government of India with the help of the official majority in the Council and in the teeth of a strenuous and bitter opposition of the Indians in and outside the Council chamber, has stirred the country to a depth unknown before. The educated and the uneducated, the rich and poor, the so-called Moderates and Extremists, the Hindus, the Mahomedans, the Parsees and some liberal-minded Europeans have joined hands in opposition to this unnecessary and unworthy measure which transfers the judicial powers from the judiciary to the executive. The intramural struggle is ended; the extramural only just begun.

Various modes of campaign have been suggested and one has been largely adopted under the spiritual leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Any movement headed by that higher spirit is bound to succeed in the end. Righteousness must triumph over oppression, Liberty over slavery. But the Satyagraha movement for its success requires leaders like the Mahatma, not only in every Presidency and Province but in every town and village. Otherwise the masses cannot understand its inwardness and spirituality. It seems to me, therefore, necessary to supplement it by others which the masses can be easily made to understand and act upon.

One such was foreshadowed on Black Sunday viz., the Swadeshi movement. I want to say, a word in regard to it. I do not know whether my brethren in Bombay, took the Swadeshi vow on Ramnavami day But whether they have done so or not, it seems to be that every true Indian who has the love of the mother country at heart, ought to take it at this juncture and to stick to it with all the pertinacity he may be capable of, until its necessity is gone. The Swadeshi cult if reasonably preached and pressed with persuasion and simple arguments without violence or compulsion of any sort or kind, will be a very powerful and effective weapon in the hands of the people. It will, as nothing else can, (except a boycot which I do not advocate for reasons which need not be given here) open the eyes of the British voter to what is going on in India, and to a sense of his responsibility. Our leaders therefore, will do well to wield this effective weapon and to place the same in the hands of their followers teaching them at the same time its proper use and advantages.

But, Sir, I do not advocate this cult as a political weapon so much as an economical one. India cannot, and ought not to remain contented with the lot of an agricultural country only. She was once in no distant past famous for her manufactures and handicrafts which provided employment to millions and thus eased the pressure on the soil. Many of those industries are dead and the surviving few are famished almost to death. Their revival and the starting of new ones is a prime necessity if the material condition of the people is to be improved. But this cannot be unless the decayed and the decaying and the new born ones are given sufficient nutrition until they are able not only to stand on their own legs, but to run the gauntlet against the powerful competition of the well established and firmly supported foreign industries. In plain words they want protection; and this protection for obvious reasons we cannot expect from our Government. It must, therefore, be afforded by the people themselves. Now Swadeshism, if adopted and spread in proper spirit, is nothing more than the absolutely needed protection to our industries. It must be borne in mind that we Indians are elbowed out in our own land, and abroad we are looked upon as something abominable, as something to be despised and shunned. Is it not then a sacred duty of every true Indian to create and provide work for his brethren at home?

I appeal, therefore, with all earnestness to the leaders of the people to take up this question with determination, honesty and sincerity. I make this appeal at this juncture not in any spirit of resentment but with a view to take advantage of the present impressionable state of the public mind.—Yours, etc.,

D. R. S.

Baroda.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any of the readers of this paper kindly answer the following query in which a large number of its readers are interested.

Income Tax is recovered in arrears. The Tax payable for the year 1918/19 will be recovered in 1919/20. The announcement of raising the taxable limit from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 was made in connection with the Budget for 1919/20. It is evident from these facts that the change made in the taxable limit should have retrospective effect. Is my view correct or otherwise?—Yours, etc.,

K. M.

ALI BROTHERS.

NOT TO BE RELEASED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

News from Chindwara says, the Government has just communicated the orders refusing the release of Messrs. Shaukhat Ali and Mahomed Ali.

DISTRESS IN AMRELI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Feeling sanguine that your paper which is well-known for its sympathetic reception and in your valuable columns of appeals for public help for deserving charitable causes and your strong advocacy on their behalf, I have emboldened myself to request you to give a space in your popular paper for the following few lines.

Due to war and consequent transportation difficulties, prices of ordinary food-stuffs have risen abnormally high since the last two years. In Kathiawar excepting a few showers at the biginning of the monsoon, giving us not more than 3 inches of rain in all the whole season was dry resulting in a very scanty outturn of Khariff crops in fields favoured with wells. As for winter crops too there is nothing more gladdening to relate. There was also an inappreciable product of fodder and grass. The severe epidemic of influenza which raged fearfully here during the cold months of October, November and December played havoc with the lives of the people and took a heavy toll of human lives making children orphans without number cruelly snatching form many a helpless women and old and crippled dependents the valuable lives to whom they solely looked to for their maintenance and living.

The population of Kathiawar is proverbially poor and the unforseen and terrible calamities related above have added to and intensified their difficulties to such an extent that respectable families comprising of helpless women and orphans without any source of maintenance are met with in numbers. Dumb cattle are found roaming astray without a straw of fodder or grass to satisfy their hunger. These heart-rending scenes calculated to move even stony hearts, touched the people of Amreli and they have, to relieve this terrible situation, tried to collect funds and have opened cattle camps in this district at almost all the Taluka towns, started cheap grain shops at all the important places to sell grain at prices cheaper than those prevailing in the local markets, have opened a poor house at Amreli to receive and feed and clothe orphans and the helpless and have also arranged to offer hidden help to those respectable families who would feel ashamed to be fed openly by public charity The cattle camps are at present feeding and protecting about 1,500 cattle heads and the inmates of the poor house, number more than 200. The expenses of these institutions have upto now exceeded Rs. 30,000. The coming few months will be the most trying and naturally demand more than double the amount spent upto now. As this district is very indigent, it will not be able to cope with this burden and if the generous and charitably disposed public of Bombay and other well known places, do not extend their helping hand, the institutions started to afford relief to the dumb animals and the needy poor will starve and will have to be stopped for want of necessary funds. I therefore earnestly appeal to the generous public to appreciate the important and valuable object of these institutions and favour them with liberal donations to enable the managers of these charitable institutions, to continue their good and benevolent work and receive the hearty blessing of countless dumb creatures and many a helpless orphans and widows and the decrepit and the helpless. The donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the President of the Society managing these institutions and named "Society to relieve the famine distress Amreli."—Yours, etc.,

N. K. A.

Amreli, April, 14.

RECALLING THE GHOST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Naturally one would think that the failure, during the war, of Germany's "Indirect Propaganda" would have relegated this particular form of clumsy diplomacy to its proper place amongst the antiquities. Therefore is it all the more surprising to find the "Times of India" endeavouring, by means of an article headed the "Sailing of the Ormonde" to resuscitate this well-laid ghost. Whilst plaintively speaking of the harassed business man's going home, after his unduly prolonged stay in India they shed crocodile tears of joy over his "long overdue emancipation." Their tears are unnecessary; the business man has done well out of the war, he has been safe in India, well away from the Military Service Act and not all the journalese of your contemporary can make us sympathise. Nor can they by camouflaged articles ever make us believe that business men first and soldiers second is just.—Yours, etc.

ROLL ON.

Poona, April 11.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 14.

The disturbance in north-west India caused numerous dust-storms and thunderstorms in the Punjab and the neighbouring districts, but appreciable rain occurred only at a few stations. A few falls are again reported from Assam. The chief amounts are:—Sibsagar 1 inch; Roorkee ½ inch; Montgomery, Quetta ½ inch.

Forecast:—Increase in Kashmir and decrease in Baluchistan.

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THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF ANILINE COLOURS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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30-2, Harrison Rd., CALCUTTA.

SUBURBS.

ARRIVALS.

April 13.

S. S. Itola, Watson, Rangoon, April 1.
S. S. Siam Maru, Watanabe, Kobe, March 7.
S. S. Port Hacking, Cattle, Wellington, February 11.
S. S. Rajah, McLennan, London, March 6.
S. S. Abydos, Riddock, Busreh, April 5.

April 14.

S. S. Wiltshire, Hayward, Sydney, March 13.
S. S. City of Florence, Finlay, Karachi, April 12.
S. S. Griqua, Woosten, Hull, February 15.

DEPARTURES.

April 14.

S. S. Linga, Cutbush, Karachi, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. Kifunezan Maru, Sato, Kobe, etc.
S. S. Clan Ross, Christian, Liverpool via Cochin.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Rajah for Calcutta.

S. S. Itola:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Itola, 3,402 tons, Captain A. B. Watson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice, which port she had left on the 1st instant.

S. S. Siam Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Siam Maru, 2,822 tons, Captain T. Watanabe, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe, with a general cargo, which port she had left on the 7th ultimo.

S. S. Port Hacking:—The steamer Port Hacking, 4,025 tons, Captain S. C. Cattle, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Wellington, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 11th February.

S. S. Rajah:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Rajah, 3,634 tons, Captain A. McLennan, arrived in harbour from London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on the 6th ultimo.

S. S. Abydos:—The P. G. S. N. Co.'s steamer Abydos, 1,939 tons, Captain J. W. Riddock, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on the 5th instant.

S. S. Wiltshire:—The steamer Wiltshire, 7,801 tons, Captain B. G. Hayward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, with a general cargo, which port she had left on the 13th ultimo.

S. S. City of Florence:—The J. F. Co.'s steamer City of Florence, 4,391 tons, Captain J. Finlay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo, which port she had left on the 12th instant.

S. S. Griqua:—The J. F. Co.'s steamer Griqua, 6,074 tons, Captain A. W. Woosten, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 15th February.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kifunezan Maru.—The N. Y. K. steamer Kifunezan Maru, 5,971 tons, Captain S. Sato, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Clan Ross:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross, 3,756 tons, Captain W. G. M. Christian, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Cochin, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Monday, 14th April, 1919.

Berthed	Steamers	Tons	Destination	Date	Agents
			PRINCE'S DOCK		
B	City of Chester	3521	Liverpool	10-4-19	K Nixon & Co
D & E	Portodo Alessandretta	2581	Genoa	17-4-19	M Italiana
F	Hola	3402	N F	N F	M M & Co
G	Sangayam	400	N F	N F	Shankerlal & Co
H	Hwahsun	1115	Hongkong	N F	M M & Co
L	Lalpura	3893	N F	N F	R & P S
N	Penylan	2794	N F	N F	Graham & Co
Q	Schooner Utopia	298	Busra	N F	1-4-19 Sheriff Hassum Oozee
			MERSEWETHER DRY DOCK		
	Barjora	1008	Busra	18-4-14	M M & Co
			ALEXANDRA DOCK		
	Saharmati	594	Marmagoa	N F	B S N Co
	Ponani	552	Bhawnagar	16-4-19	B S N Co
	Oporto	460	Marmagoa	15-4-19	B S N Co
			VICTORIA DOCK		
1	Kazembe	2935	Colombo	17-4-19	W & A Graham & Co
1	Rajah	3634	Calcutta	N F	M M & Co
2	Zayani	3627	P Gulf	15-4-19	H S Shushtari & Co
3	Kifunezan Maru	1042	Kobe	15-4-19	N Y Kaisha
4	Koweit	398	P Gulf	N F	1 Morrison & Co
6	Dilwara	5328	China	21-4-19	M M & Co
7	Kofuku Maru	3885	Japan	N F	O S Kaisha
8	Shushtar	1718	Busra	18-4-19	P G S N Co
9	Malta	3888	London	21-4-19	M M & Co
10	Massilia	6000	Glasgow	19-4-19	W & A Graham & Co
12	Clan Ross	3757	Liverpool	15-4-19	J F. & Co
14	Dumra	762	P Gulf	12-4-19	M M & Co
16	Lightning	2122	P Gulf	N F	M M & Co
			HARBOUR WALL.		
	Linga	958	Karachi	14-4-19	M M & Co

			ALEXANDRA DOCK		
1	Elephanta	2695	Busra	17-4-19	M M & Co
2	Barala	899	Busra	18-4-19	M M & Co
4	Sriapura	2759	Busra	14-4-19	M M & Co
6	Sicilia	4184	Busra	19-4-19	M M & Co
7	Tessa	5428	London	5-2-19	M M & Co
8	Nagoya	4250	London	19-4-19	M M & Co
9	War Pike	3106	Busra	15-4-19	W & A Graham & Co
9	Prosper	1876	Busra	16-4-19	B I M
11	Karmala	5557	London	N F	M M & Co
13	Burma	6801	London	21-4-19	M M & Co
14	Suveric	8025	London	15-4-19	M M Co
15	Jehangir	3374	Busra	12-4-19	D R I M
17	Norman	3983	London	15-4-19	M M & Co
17	Varela	4952	Busra	15-4-19	M M & Co
	Jetty War Hathor	1346	Busra	N F	D R I M
			HARBOUR WALL.		
	Frank Feldi and.	3906	Busra	15-4-19	D R I M

EXPORTS.

April 14.

S. S. Massilia for Liverpool:—105 bales cotton waste, Bahimji Visram and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 58 bales cotton waste, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.; 163 bales wool, Esmail Dossa and Co.; 20 bales wool, A. A. Peerbhoy; 109 bales wool, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 293 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

S. S. City of Chester for Liverpool:—340 bales cotton, Cheniram Jusraj; 243 bales cotton waste, B. Meyer and Co.; 1,906 cwts. senna, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S. S. Massilia for New York:—81 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 804 cwts. kadaya gum, 654½ cwts. Persian gum, Nursey Mulji and Co.; 400 cwts. cashewnuts, Ratanjee Jeevandas and Co.; 199½ cwts. poppy seeds, S. Canjee; 52 cwts. gum arabic, Esmail Nowroji and Co.

S. S. Porto de Alessandretta for Naples:—3,908 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Massilia for Glasgow:—3,002 cwts. myrabolam, Purshotam Mathuradas and Co.

S. S. Nagoya for London:—10 bales sheep skins, Manji Laduck; 120 cases sandalwood oil, Thos. Cook and Son; 3 cases opium Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.; 24 bales goat sheep skins, A. Kasam.

S. S. Porto di Alessandretta for Naples:—5 tons linseed oil, Italian Consul.

S. S. Porto di Alessandretta for Italy:—8,000 cwts. castor seeds, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Panylan for a Port in France:—1,500 cwts. poppy seed, 18,000 cwts. rape seed 7,000 cwts. linseed bold, Sanday and Co.

S. S. Kifunezan Maru for Kobe:—402 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 3 bales cotton Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co.; 773 bales cotton yarn, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Kofuku Maru for Kobe:—2,000 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 300 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co. 440 cwts. white zinc in paint, Framroze Bros.

S. S. Kifunezan Maru for Osaka:—1,066 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Kofuku Maru for Osaka:—225 cwts. casein flour, N. Nariman; 350 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S. S. Kofuku Maru for Yokohama:—150 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S. S. Kofuku Maru for Hongkong:—300 bales grey cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 150 cwts. gum olibanum, Essabhai Lalji 67½ cwts. sharkfins, 7½ cwts. fishmaws, Rahimtoola Dhanji and Co.; 500 bales cotton grey twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Hwahku for Hongkong:—700 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy and Co.; 400 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales cotton grey twist, Cursetji Bomanji and Co.; 200 cwts. sharkfins, Ebrahim Moledina; 200 bales grey cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

S S Hwahku for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton grey yarn, Tata Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton grey twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Dilwara for Shanghai:—700 bales cotton grey yarn, Tata Sons and Co.; 400 bales cotton grey twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 400 bales cotton grey twist, Cursetji Bomanji and Co.; 1,198 bales cotton grey twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

April 13.

S. S. Dumra from Busrah via Karachi, Agents M. M. and Co.—1 tin pearls, 12 bags seeds, 42 bales carpets, 300 boxes dates, 810 large bags sardines, 20 bags salted fish.

SOCIAL SERVICE IN BOMBAY

TATA SONS WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

In the course of the Report of the work done during the quarter beginning with 1st November 1918 and ending with 28th February 1919, it is stated:—

The Tata Sons Workmen's Institute was started by the Social Service League on 1st November 1918 for carrying on welfare work for the millhands employed in the three mills under the Agency of Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd; and Mr. C. B. Lalaye, one of the secretaries of the League, was placed in charge of it as superintendent. The three mills being not close to one another three different centres have been opened.

The first work undertaken by the Institute was that of organising mill hands' Co-operative Credit Societies one for each department of a mill. Up to this time 21 such Societies (6 in the Tata Mills, 8 in the Standard Mill and 7 in the David Mills) have been organised. In all 18 Societies have been registered; the number of their members is about 350, which with the number of members of the Societies for which certificates of registration have not yet been received will come up to 400.

Three different free Night Schools have been opened for the three mills. Each school has Marathi and English classes and the total number of the students (173 in the Marathi classes and 65 in the English classes) is 238. The teaching staff consists of 10 teachers, all of whom are either trained or qualified. In these schools, Marathi four and English three standards are taught. Slates, pencils and primers are distributed free to the beginners.

The Electricians' Night Class is held twice a week in the David Mills Night School and is conducted by an honorary teacher, Mr. S. W. Sarangapany (of the Tata Hydro-electric Power Receiving Station at Parel). This class is attended by some 25 persons. There is great demand for trained hands in the electric departments of the textile mills, and that demand is likely to increase as the number of mills using the electric power is increasing.

A Moral Class for the students of all the three Night-Schools has been opened and is held on Sundays and Holidays. In conjunction with this class, an Open Air Sports Club is formed with a view to encouraging open air sports, and after the moral class is over, the students play at foot-ball and other games in of the compound of the Tata Mills.

From time to time half timers and other young persons working in the Mills are taken out on excursions to interesting places and are given information about the things they meet with in the course of the trips.

READING ROOMS.

Reading Rooms and Libraries for all the three Mills at their respective centres have been opened. Periodicals (dailies, weeklies monthlies etc.,) are subscribed for, and the Reading Rooms are kept open to all. To each Reading Room is attached a Library of over 500 marathi books. No fees are charged for the membership of the Libraries. The Reading Rooms and the Libraries are kept open from 8 to 11 o'clock in the morning, from 12-30 to 2 o'clock in the afternoon and from 4 to 7 o'clock in the evening, to suit the convenience of the workmen.

In February last, nearly 900 people took advantage of the Reading Rooms and about 800 books were issued to 275 members, at all the three centres. The Reading Rooms and particularly the Libraries are becoming more and more popular and will help in creating a taste for reading wholesome literature among the millhands.

Copies of leaflets on Co-operative Credit Societies, Co-operative Stores, Precautions to be taken by individuals during Cholera, Social Purity, Propaganda during the Holy Holidays, have been freely distributed among the operatives of the three Mills.

It is intended to start Co-operative Stores, one for each Mill with the object of providing such things as are required by millhands for their domestic use. Up to this time some 200 persons have consented to become members of the proposed Stores which will be opened as soon as 300 members are secured for each.

In order that the millhands and the women and children in their families may have proper medical aid in sickness, inquiries have been made to find out the urgent requirements of the millhands in that respect. Suggestions based on the facts elicited in the course of the inquiry will be shortly submitted to the Agents who will take steps to provide the required facilities.

BOMBAY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

In the course of the annual Report of the Bombay Life Assurance Company Limited, the Directors say:—

During the year 440 proposals were received for assurances amounting to Rs. 8,12,000. Of these, and a few others awaiting completion at the end of 1917, 346 resulted in Policies for Rs. 6,20,000, yielding an annual premium income of Rs. 24,504-6-0. Proposals for Rs. 36,500 were declined or postponed, while the remainder were either withdrawn or awaiting completion.

Intimation was received during the year of the death of 33 Policy-holders for claims amounting to Rs. 64,500.

We continue to exercise scrupulous care to cut down the expenses of the Company to as low a figure as possible and you will be glad to learn that the ratio of aggregate Expenditure to Premium Income shews a further appreciable fall from 27 per cent. in 1917 to 22.8 per cent. last year.

Acting on the suggestion of the Actuary to the Government of India, we have stopped the practice of including certain instalments of outstanding premia in the Company's accounts with the result that a sum of Rs. 32,070-13-1 taken credit for in 1917 has been shewn as a reduction from the Life Assurance Fund at the commencement of the year under review.

You will notice again in the Revenue Account the absence of any charge on account of Director's fees. Thanks are again due to your Managing Director for devoting his time and energy to the affairs of your Company without any remuneration, as also to the Medical Referee Lt.-Col. R. Row, M. D., D.Sc., (Lond.) I.M.S., for continuing to give his valuable opinion, free of any remuneration, on each and every proposal for assurance received by the Company.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PRO. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Re. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

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Vedic Philosophy.

In this land of the Vedas, who should not know what the Vedas and Commentaries upon them say on the Problems of Life and Death?

A nicely bound Volume of about 500 pages, printed on high class glazed paper, will give you all you need know on these subjects. Pandit Bihari Lal, B. A. Shastri's Vedas and their Angas and Upangas established on valid principles and Vedic interpretations, examines Mahidhar's and Sayanas commentaries and explains Vedic teaching on Karma Kand, Upasna Kand, and Gyan Kand. It also gives a clear account of the teachings of the Brahmanas and Upnishads. It is an invaluable guide on Vedic Philosophy.

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SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON

are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for

ONE SUIT COMPLETE.

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Order a piece to-day and mark what you save in the long run. Hundreds have already tried.

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Attractive advertisement boards in sizes 17½" × 22½" and upwards, beautifully painted in THREE colours, for exhibition in any of the following hotels—The Savoy, The Majestic, The Great Western or Vianelli's Restaurant—drafted and designed according to the latest scientific Advertising Methods by our HOTELS Dept.

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An impaired nervous system is the almost inevitable outcome of the conditions obtaining in tropical climates, and when your nervous system calls for help. Dr. LALOR S

PHOSPHODYNE is the one unfailing answer.
It is still the finest "out of condition" remedy known to the world. It is the never failing friend of all who suffer from

DYSENTERY — MALARIA.
NERVOUS DEBILITY. — LACK OF VIGOUR.
DEPRESSION. — NEURASTHENIA.
DISORDERED STOMACH. — EXHAUSTION etc.

It instantly revitalises the whole nervous organization. imparts new energy to body, brain and nerves.

Virility, a sense of fitness generally, and a brighter outlook upon life are the results of the regular use of this unrivalled remedy. Its regular use produces a keen appreciation of life and ability to fulfil one's duties with zest.

Dr. Lalor's **Phosphodyne**

Is obtainable from Chemists and Stores everywhere.

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Good Ship Test of 50 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

REGINUS

To sufferers from bodily fatigue, prostration, loss of memory, energy and manly spirit, constipation, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and other troubles Reginus acts like magic.

"REGINUS" builds up the tissues of the Nervous System and gives tone and potency of the whole System. Bottle Re. 1.

"ASWAVIN"—An ideal tonic for both brain workers, and for those who have work physically to a great extent. Bottle Re. 1/12.

EXT. JAMBOLAN, Liqd.—This elegant preparation contains the best therapeut properties to check quickly high specific gravity, excessive urination with thirst and troublesome symptoms of Diabetes. 4 oz. Bottle Re. 1.

INDIAN BLOOD MIXTURE—Syphilitic or mercurial poison, sores, ulcers, blotches, eruptions are promptly cured with it. Bottle Rs. 3.

ASTHMA with dry cough, sticky phlegm, heavy perspiration, lightness of chest and all troublesome symptos are relieved promptly and cured radically. Bottle Re. 5.

For free prospectus of various drugs and chemicals apply to—

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MUNICIPAL CARTS WITHOUT BULLOCKS."

BANDRA SANITARY COMMITTEE'S WAYS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. E. A. Corke Chairman, Sanitary Committee Bandra Municipality has come out in the "Bombay Cmronicle" of the 9th instant, in a somewhat indignant mood, with what he calls "his true statement of facts" in refutation of the allegations made in my article under the heading "musicipal carts without bullocks," in which I had *inter alia* referred to to the shortsightedness of the Sanitary Committee in having taken no timely measures for the renewal of the contract for the supply of bullocks to Municipal Carts which had expired on the 31st March.

Mr. Corke's rejoinder is remarkable only for its self-condemnatory heroics. He admits that the contract expired on the 31st March, and he was "asked" to arrange with the contractor to extend his contract." From this it follows that if he were not asked he might have done nothing in the matter but quietly allowed, the contract to lapse, without making the least effort to renew the same. So much for Mr. Corke's sense of responsibility of office. It is to be borne in mind that as a matter of fact at a meetting of the General Board of the Bandra Municipality, held on the 21st March, a resolution was passed directing the Chairman of the Sanitary Department to arrange for the continuance of the Service of bullocks to the Municipality after the expiry of the contract. However, goaded by some party whose name, Mr. Corke does not mention, he proceeded to make arrangements for the renewal of the contract, opening negotiations on the evening of the 31st March, after the bullocks had done their last day's work under the contract. I seriously ask Mr. Corke whether the leaving of the matter pertaining to the renewal of the contract until after its expiration was not under all the circumstances of the case an instance of negligence of a reprehensible character? It should have occurred to any man of common sense and average business capacity to have had the matter of the renewal of the contract settled some time before its termination. But Mr. Corke's methods of doing and not doing business are clearly after the easy-going and snail-paced Bajirao Fashios of the Bandra Municipality, and the result was that in the case of the expired contract the Municipality placed itself in the position of mendicants before the bullock contractor.

Then it is somewhat amusing to learn from Mr. Corke how cleverly the contractor had befooled the Municipality by springing upon them the joke of witholding his cattle although, Mr. Corke says, the contractor on the morning of the 1st instant had signed a fresh contract in the presence of the Chief Officer, the Health Officer and himself. The contractor, a shrewd man of business, treated the new contract as not worth the paper on which it was written and it was only when an urgent meeting of the Sanitary Committee was called at which a *pukka* agreement granting all his demands and terms was made that the contractor deemed it safe and obligatory on him to supply the bullocks.

The Chairman of the Sanitary Committee has pored the phials of his wrath on me because I used the word "President" instead of "Chairman" in refrring to him and this in Mr. Corke's opinion is a falsehood. Of course, it would be difficult to convince a man with a limited vocabulary and a scant knowledge of meanings of words that "President" and "Chairman" might mean one and the same thing and might be easily substituted one for the other without destruction of the real sense in the matter. But Mr. Corke in his supreme wisdom (!) has preferred to take under age at a mere shadow and make himself a laughing stock of the whole world of "Chronicle" readers.

CRUELTY TO BULLOCKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you advertise the following and oblige?

While passing by the Dana Bunder, Bhat bazar, Khand and Kutha bazars, Colaba cotton godowns etc., one finds that while loading the carts the bullocks are put to unnecessary distress and torment; the sight is a heartrending and pitiable one. The reason is that the cartman does not unyoke them (bullocks) when carts are being freighted and that is why the "daya" demanding creatures have to suffer. The best remedy would be to keep either wooden or iron stands and then the cartman should begin the loading work otherwise the poor useful animals will be made useless in a very short time. I am sure that the Humanitarian League would take note of this fact.—Yours, etc.,

A. RURAL.

UNFORTUNATE MILL-CLERKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Lend me your hospitality for the following few lines.

Every year brings with it a National week just as clouds bring after them the Sun or the Moon. Similarly Easter Holidays are generally linked with various conferences. Given facilities most of the people attend these conferences but the exception is for the mill clerks. Mills continue their work on these days even and therefore clerks, however aspiring, get no opportunity to do anything in these conferences, general and communal. In the island of Bombay there are 86 mills according to the last year's report but the clerks get no chance. What have they done? Mr. Editor, now it is within your compass and power to bring home to the Mill-owners' Association the importance of the Easter Holidays. I hope that the ensuing holidays will be granted.—Yours, etc.,

A RURAL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

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For three months' Bills **Rs. 99-2 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 3·5308 per cent.

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For nine months' Bills **Rs. 97 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·1237 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95-8 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·7120 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....
or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of
Bengal
Bombay out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....
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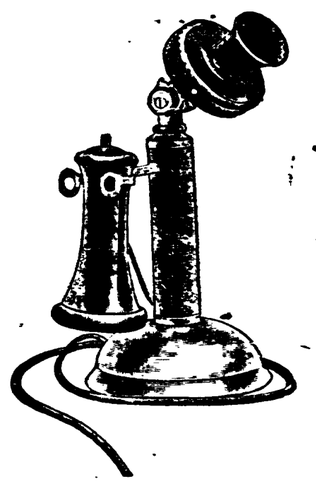

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MARK WELL

that opportunities never come too often. Hence whenever one presents itself, it should be caught by the forelock, or it will turn away and you shall have to console yourself with the bald head. You have been seeing our big and small Ads. in the "Chronicle" since a very long time but have you ever cared to ponder over their contents.

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the two invaluable boons, offered by us for sale to the Indian public, have during the last 6 years, made a name for themselves throughout this vast country. Their names are household words now and there is a real fame behind them. No home should be without them. Both are well-known instruments, manufactured in America and patented all over.

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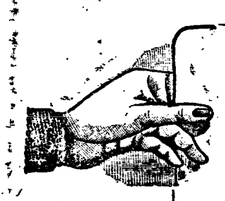

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA;
Bombay, 13th April 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.763 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.2 "
Dew Point	72.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.762 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.9 "
Minimum do	75.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, NNE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind	199 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Apl	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Apl.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	14	m	11	13	27	14	m	4	40	16	6
			11	9a	26			5	4a	18	2
Tues	15	m	11	44	27	15	m	5	13	16	1
			11	37a	28			5	35a	18	1
Wed.	16		0	14a	27	16	m	5	58	15	9
								6	5a	18	2
Thurs.	17	m	0	4	26	17	m	6	4	15	8
			0	44a	27			6	34	18	4
Fri.	18	m	0	30	26	18	m	6	51	15	19
			1	14a	27			7	9a	18	0
Sat.	19	m	0	77	26	19	m	7	0	16	1
			1	48a	27			7	34a	19	4
Sun.	20	m	1	26	25	20	m	7	31	16	
			2	21a	26			8	8a	20	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

April	14 (Monday)	Sunrise	6h. 28m.	Sunset	6h. 56m
"	15 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 27m.	"	6h. 56m
"	16 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 27m.	"	6h. 56m
"	17 (Thursday)	"	6h. 27m.	"	6h. 57m
"	18 (Friday)	"	6h. 26m.	"	6h. 57m.
"	* 19 (Saturday)	"	6h. 19m.	"	6h. 57m.
"	20 (Sunday)	"	6a. 19m.	"	6a. 57m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	2h.	24-9m. a.m.
First Quarter	7d.	6h.	8-8m. p.m.
Full Moon	13d.	1h.	55-1m. p.m.
Last Quarter	20d.	4h.	51-1m. p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h.	0-4m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at eight hours on Monday, the 14th April 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Reports have come in only from Ambala and Delhi. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is hotter and drier than usual at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal at most stations. Night temperature is above the average in the east of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in lower Sind and south-east Rajputana and are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in upper Sind and is below it in lower Sind. Day temperature is generally below the average, the deficiency being considerable at Jodhpur and Jacobabad; night temperature is also lower than usual in upper Sind and the greater part of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—No information has been received from Kathiawar and Ahmedabad. The sky is clear in Central India West and is lightly clouded at Deesa where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is below the average in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal at most stations in the south. Day temperature is in defect at Khandwa; night temperature is below the average at Khandwa and Hoshangabad, but is above it at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in moderate to large defect in the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is below normal at Poona; night temperature is above the average in the southern districts, but is below it in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—No information has been received from the greater part of the Punjab and from Kathiawar. The disturbance in Baluchistan has caused very light showers at Pasni and Karachi and has given 0.57 in. of rain at Quetta. It has probably weakened. Temperature has fallen and is low in Sind and Rajputana. Conditions are favourable for thunderstorms in Hyderabad, the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 13th April 1919.

The new western disturbance is entering Baluchistan. Rainfall has been local in [illegible] and has occurred also at a few stations in south Burma, east Bengal and Baluchistan.

Chief amounts are:—Sibsagar. Cherrapunji one and a half inches; Tezpur, Silchar one; Kalat a half.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 14th April, 1919, was. 30.022 inches

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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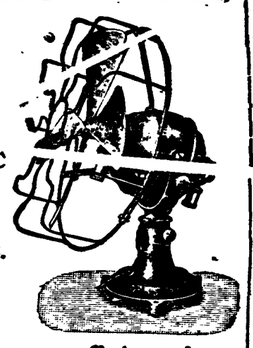

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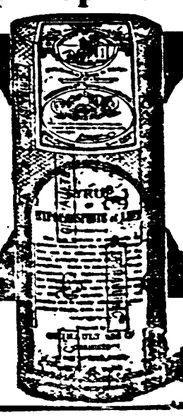

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